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The office of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** has been removed to Rooms 14 and 15, on another floor of the same building.

THE LACKAWANNA AT HILO.

THE recent volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands has, as we need hardly say, excited a lively and wide-spread suspicion that those islands were to meet the fate of St. Thomas and Alaska—namely, that our Government was going to annex them. This theory, however, we have ascertained to possess no basis but that of inference or analogy, and to be entirely unwarranted by facts. But some uneasiness seems to affect the Sandwich Islanders also, and the ministry especially manifest a little anxiety, like that of Mexico, Cuba, and Canada, lest some fine morning they may find the islands swallowed by the all-devouring Yankee.

Some of our readers may remember the recent account of the indignity offered to an American war-vessel at the port of Hilo, by Minister HUTCHINSON, who directed the lieutenant-governor not to permit the petty officers and men of the ship to visit the shore, on liberty. This singular and inexplicable conduct, in the face of law and treaty, naturally excited the indignation of Captain REYNOLDS and the other officers of the *Lackawanna*, which was the vessel in question. Nothing being said about the reasons at the time, the prohibition became mysterious; but a correspondent of the *New York Herald* now forwards such extracts from the Sandwich Island papers as throw light on the alleged reasons.

The government organ at Honolulu (the *Gazette*) declares that the objection against landing was based on "the gross misconduct" of a portion of the crew at Puuloa, some time ago, "which is too notorious to require further allusion." The facts, however, hardly seem to justify this hasty conduct. It appears that, in February, a boat's crew from the *Lackawanna* visited the Puuloa salt works on a pleasure excursion, and the sailors took a stroll among the houses of the natives. The men being absent, fishing, the women "became frightened at the sudden appearance of the sailors, ran out of their houses, and took to the water." The *Honolulu Advertiser*, an opposition paper, declares that "not the slightest indignity, or injury to person or property was committed." This was the ground for refusing permission to land at Hilo, where, says the *Gazette*, "the police force is quite inadequate to restrain any excesses by the men on shore." In other words, a very serious discourtesy was deliberately committed, for fear that, at Hilo, Jack might be up to some game.

We shall refrain from saying more on this subject until the official report is made public; for ev-

idence in regard to the alleged misconduct at Puuloa was put into the hands of General SMITH to be sent to Admiral THATCHER, or to the authorities at Washington. But we may note that so extraordinary an order can be justified only by proof of very great misconduct. The *Advertiser*, which denounces the whole affair in the most violent terms as having "justly excited the indignation of every person who heard of the discourteous proceedings," says of the *Lackawanna*:

Captain Reynolds has been very strict with his men during the thirteen months he has been here, checking every exhibition of lawlessness; and although the crew is what may be called a jolly set of tars, yet our authorities cannot point out an instance where a crew has been in port the same length of time and conducted itself with more uniform decorum. In marked contrast is the conduct of the *Clio* during the stay of that ship in port in 1865. Had the *Lackawanna's* men been allowed the same liberties, and the same insubordination prevailed, the town would have been burned down long before this.

It will be seen that here is a case very much like that of the one at Valparaiso, last year, on which we commented, when Commodore TUCKER refused naval courtesies to one of our war-vessels. The paper just quoted declares that "not the slightest grounds" for this action can be found in the alleged misconduct at Puuloa, and asks "if the real cause is not the hostility of the present ministry to the *Lackawanna* and every one connected with the vessel, and to Americans and American interests at the Islands? Any ministry that will allow public harangues against the officers of a war vessel of a friendly power, as was seen and heard here on election day, cannot be very friendly to that government and people." It was this query which suggested our opening paragraph.

It is fair to add, however, that the same number of the *Gazette* which contains the "lame apology" for the ministry's action in the case of the *Lackawanna*, publishes the correspondence between Admiral THATCHER and his Majesty's foreign minister, and our Senate resolution allowing the former to accept the decoration of the "Order of Kamehameha." In complimenting Admiral THATCHER, it adds that "American officers generally are heartily welcome," and that the visits of Captain STANLEY in the *Tuscarora* and of Commander BROWN of the *Stonewall* were "most acceptable to our community." It is true that these utterances may be intended to throw the case of the *Lackawanna* into stronger contrast; but we cannot doubt the desire of the Sandwich Islands to keep on good terms with the United States.

In any event, we must not be over-nice in our scruples and our punctilios with foreign nations, unless we stop cutting down our naval force. The *Advertiser* alleges that Captain BRIDGE of the *Chanticleer* declared that such treatment of her Majesty's vessels would have been resented by Great Britain. But, however that may be, England is a country that plunges into Abyssinias in order to punish indignities—and our establishment could hardly afford that. As to the main question, of course, we must suspend judgment.

We have received a copy of the report of Brigadier-General B. R. COWEN, adjutant-general of the State of Ohio, for the year 1867. This report contains much about Volunteer soldiers and their claims, and also about the claims of citizens for property lost in MORGAN'S raid, and many other matters connected with the Rebellion, but we cannot find in it any mention of the present militia

force of the State. It appears, therefore, that at the present time the State of Ohio has no National Guard, or at least, has no body of citizen soldiers of sufficient importance to deserve mention in the report of the adjutant-general. It is certainly somewhat extraordinary that such should be the case, especially as Ohio had a militia force before the war. It would also be well for Congress to inquire how many States actually have a National Guard, and, also, how much the aggregate strength of these forces is. Would it not be well to obtain this information before deciding that our present military force is in excess of the real needs of the country.

THE proposition to set apart one day each year for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of those who fell fighting for the Union should meet with the approval of every patriotic soldier. Demonstrations of this kind have thus far been confined to the Southern people, but we notice that the head of a large association of Union soldiers has issued a circular setting apart the 30th of May for paying similar honors to the sacred spots where the remains of our fallen comrades repose. It is said that the soldiers for whom the circular alluded to is more especially intended, are banded together for political purposes. With this we have nothing to do; but whenever or wherever the survivors of the war propose to pay merited honors to the memory of those who gladly laid down their lives in defence of their country, they command our sympathy and encouragement. Death is not terrible to the soldier who feels that his grateful countrymen will cherish his memory, and will enroll him in the list of its heroes. The honors paid by his company to the name of the "First Grenadier of France" possess a particular charm to a soldier, and many a young warrior would gladly give up the brightest future for the promise of such a distinction. It will be remembered that for fourteen years after his death the name of TOUR D'AUVERGNE was kept on the roll-book of his company and was regularly called each day, the oldest sergeant in the company replying "Died on the field of honor." In the busy whirlpool of life we are apt to expend little thought upon those who have passed from the sphere of action to that of reward, but let those of us who have survived the perils of the war of the Rebellion now determine each year to do something which shall evince that we have not forgotten those brave and true men who battled side by side with us, and who poured out their life's blood for the preservation of the unity and integrity of the Republic. As the 30th of May will be set apart for this purpose by a large number of our brothers in arms, let us all join in it, irrespective of any political complexion, so that throughout the length and breadth of the land there will not be on that day a single known grave of a Union soldier which shall not receive its floral tribute.

THE troops at Fort Duncan, Texas, are, Headquarters and Companies I and K, Forty-first Infantry, Company L, Ninth Cavalry. Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter commands the Forty-first Infantry and post; First Lieutenant F. W. Taggard, Forty-first Infantry, is post adjutant, and First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Forty-first Infantry, post quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at New Orleans, La., charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." There were eight specifications to this charge, of which the following will serve to indicate the nature of the offences charged:

Specification First.—In this, that he, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, captain Twentieth Infantry, while in command of the post at Shreveport, La., did enter the quarters of Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Braman, post surgeon, and compel the same to give him brandy; that he likewise seized a bottle of whiskey, and drank the contents thereof, and that while in a state of intoxication resulting from the same, he did abuse the said Surgeon Braman, and order him to leave his (Acting Assistant Surgeon Braman's) quarters, and go to his (Colonel Cutts), and direct him to remain in a room designated; that soon thereafter he did demand of Surgeon Braman his keys, and direct him to follow him (Colonel Cutts) to his (Surgeon Braman's) quarters; he (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts) being at the time, in a semi-nude condition, without other covering than a shirt, and that opening the doors of all the rooms, he did fall over upon his (Surgeon Braman's) bed. All this at or near Shreveport, La., on or about the first day of March, 1867.

Specification Second.—In this, that he, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, captain Twentieth Infantry, being at the time in command of the post of Shreveport, La., when an alarm of fire was raised in camp, and the quarters of Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Braman were on fire, was drunk, and did expose himself to the view of the men of his command in a state of intoxication, and in a semi-nude condition, without other covering than a shirt, and was prevented from falling into the fire by Sergeant James Morrow, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and other enlisted men of his command, by whom he was carried to his quarters. All this at or near Shreveport, La., on the night of the first of March, 1867.

Specification Eighth.—In this, that he, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, captain Twentieth Infantry, being at the time in command of the post of Shreveport, La., did place Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Braman, then on duty as post surgeon at Shreveport, La., under arrest without cause, and did direct him to remain near the flag staff in front of or near the men's quarters, where he (Surgeon Braman) was exposed to the view of the enlisted men of the command. All this at or near Shreveport, La., on or about the second day of March, 1867.

The accused pleaded not guilty of the charge and specifications, but the court found him guilty of all the specifications, with the exception of a few words in two or three of them, and not guilty of the charge, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The sentence was "to be suspended from rank and half pay proper for nine calendar months, and to be confined to the limits of the post of the headquarters of his regiment, during the period of his suspension."

Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, makes the following remarks upon the case:

While confirming the proceedings and findings in this case, the commanding general deems it his duty to express his decided dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the court with reference to the charge. In his opinion the allegations contained in the specifications of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts is found guilty, fully sustain the charge as preferred. Owing to a change in the detail of the court, occasioned by the death of one of its members, the proceedings are not returned for reconsideration; but that such offences as those established against the accused may not be passed over without punishment, the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, will, without delay, proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

CAPTAIN Robert Ayres, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry has been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Little Rock, Arkansas, charged with, first, Breach of arrest, in violation of the 77th Article of War; second, Drunkenness on duty; third, Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The Court found the accused guilty of the first charge and specification, but attached no criminality thereto, not guilty of the second charge and the specifications under it, and guilty of the third charge and specification, sentencing Captain Ayres "to be reprimanded and admonished in General Orders by the general commanding."

We are requested by the commanding officer of Fort Stevenson, D. T., to state that the garrison at that post has not suffered during the past winter from want either of rations or fuel. This statement will serve to contradict the many false rumors which have from time to time been circulated regarding the destitution of the garrison at the above named post.

Brevet Major-General Gillem, commanding the Fourth Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

In the foregoing case of Captain Robert Ayres, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, the proceedings, findings and sen-

tence are approved, except the form of the findings upon the first charge and specification.

To constitute guilt of this charge, an unlawful or criminal intent is as essential as the facts alleged in the specification.

The finding upon a specification pronounces the opinion of the Court as to the truth of the allegation of fact. It being considered in this case, that the accused acted without improper motive, or that such an exigency existed as justified him in leaving his confinement at the time in question, this view would be correctly expressed in finding that the facts are true as alleged in the specification, but attaching no criminality thereto; and as to the charge, the finding should be simply not guilty.

The general commanding hopes that the judgment passed upon the conduct of Captain Ayres, by his brother officers, in finding him guilty of the grave and reprehensible disorders recited in the specifications to the third charge, will prove a sufficient admonition to him, and he will remember that the most honorable record of a soldier will be sullied by intemperate speech or behavior towards his inferiors, as well as by other gross and hurtful excess; and that to enable an officer successfully to command others it is essential he should never relax command of himself.

Captain Ayres will resume his sword, and report to his commanding officer for duty.

BREVET Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, announces that the returns of the election held in the State of Louisiana, on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, give the following result: Votes cast—For the Constitution, 66,152; against the Constitution, 48,739. Majority for the Constitution, 17,413.

THE President has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy: General W. B. Franklin, Connecticut; General John Williams, Tennessee; Professor William G. Peck, New York; General Leslie Combs, Kentucky; Governor W. L. Sharkey, Mississippi; Professor Henry Coppee, Pennsylvania; N. B. Judd, Illinois.

THE PROPOSED ARMY UNIFORM.

The circular from the Surgeon-General's office on the subject of the Army uniform contains the following argument in favor of the new style of uniform coat proposed, a description of which was contained in our last issue:

COAT OR JACKET AND FATIGUE SACK.

The outer garment for the body and upper extremities has always proved the most difficult of management in any uniform. This arises from its being the most important single article of clothing, and the one upon which chiefly depends the uniformity of appearance. To preserve that uniformity and to sacrifice neither the comfort nor efficiency of the soldier, nor to unduly increase his expense to the nation, is a problem not yet satisfactorily solved at home or abroad. The peculiarities of our service add to the difficulty of its solution, for we require a garment suited to the most varying temperature and capable of being carried by the soldier the greatest distances at the shortest notice, and equally adapted to an active Indian campaign or the parade of a permanent garrison.

An efficient soldier should at all times be prepared to carry his vital accessories of arms and ammunition, clothing, and a few days' food—and the tactics in use imply that the mass of our Army is light infantry. Weight is, therefore, of the utmost importance, every superfluous ounce carried being, to the same extent, a loss of effective force; and it is practically out of the question for the soldier to be burdened with two or more suits for the various latitudes through which he is liable to serve.

The present tight-fitting, wadded, uniform coat receives estimates varying with the location, but for use through all seasons objection is found by almost every reporter. In those few cases where it is approved, the blouse and coat appear to be regarded interchangeable articles. The primary, radical, and insuperable objection to the coat is the tightness of its fit, which involves an almost unvarying amount of clothing throughout the year and renders excessive muscular action almost impracticable. Where it is persisted in for ordinary duty, careful returns of the British army show, for troops clad much as ours, an alarming degree of disease and mortality traceable directly to the constricting coats and badly distributed weights. Notorious experience has illustrated the impossibility of fatigue or campaign duty in such a costume. In the South, owing to its thickness, it is insufferable in the warmer months. The catalogue of objections embraces, compression of the vessels of the neck by its thick and bungling collar, constriction of the chest, prevention of evaporation of the perspiration and absorption of its confined fœtor, oppression by excessive weight and heat, and liability to induce disease when left open. The reports from the Southern stations represent with almost pathetic earnestness the serious consequences following its use in the summer.

Almost unanimously, the reporting officers repudiate the heresy that the use of clothing is to hold the soldier in position. They take the view that his martial bearing is to be acquired and retained by careful military training, and not by adventitious stiffening at the expense of health.

The most formidable objection to the proposed garment is its innovation in departing from the rigidity of the British and Prussian type, so long regarded the necessary model in the military world. That type is the joint-heir of metallic armor and of a martinet genius.*

* It is due about equally to ideas of association propagated from the time of coats of mail and to the irrational teachings of the Great Frederick.

With equal propriety we might adhere to cuirasses and queues. The day of monitors afloat and iron casemates ashore, of twenty-inch guns, of Marches to the Sea with the base of the army in its moving columns, is not one in which to condemn a hygienic or military suggestion because of its novelty. But, in truth, it is less an innovation in fact than in appearance. The authorized fatigue sack, so commonly worn in the late campaigns, is but an uncouth type of this more appropriate and serviceable habit. The frock or smock of the native and foreign laborer, the hunting-shirt of the frontiersman and forester, the blouse of the tourist, the loose pea-jacket of the sailor are, all, the natural offspring of conjoined necessity and convenience with men who spend much time in physical exercise in the open air.

The chief and essential advantages to be gained through it are, unconstrained muscular exertion and the adaptation of clothing in conformity to the climate without interfering with uniformity in appearance. The existing uniform only permits change by imposition of outer garments. That proposed interposes no obstacle to overcoats and allows, by the increase or diminution of underclothing, a style of dress reasonably conformed to health and comfort. It is in this attribute its special claim to consideration is found. By being made sufficiently loose to wear beneath it, if necessary, three woolen shirts and a waistcoat, it will be adequate, with proper outer clothing, in inclement weather, for any ordinary service to which a soldier can be called. By reducing the undergarments, it will be no more oppressive at the hottest posts than any possible clothing must be. The system of proportioning the clothing to the actual temperature is practised by every community except the military. This particular method of effecting it is habitually employed by that sagacious people, the Chinese, and, among our own citizens, by the Maine lumbermen who spend the length of an unequal season remote from their homes. The character of the shirts and waistcoat to be worn under certain circumstances will be described hereafter. An additional advantage inherent in this garment is its lightness, whether as worn or carried in the knapsack.

The long skirts of the present frock-coat have an argument in their favor in the supposed protection they afford to the abdominal viscera, which is refuted by the fact that cavalry and light artillery are not found more susceptible than infantry to diseases of those organs. On the other hand, as these skirts are confessedly inconvenient under most circumstances, and as their length adds to the cost of the clothing, it has been advised to adopt the jacket for all arms, as was done by some New York troops during the war. But, besides the difficulty of preserving a neat appearance in troops who move on foot, this at once revives all the difficulties of tight-fitting clothes already discussed. The short skirts proposed are open to neither objection.

Apart from the hygienic advantages offered, the suggested system is economical. In changing station it is easier to procure and carry underclothing, either in bulk or issued, than it would be to obtain another style of coat (and the necessity for the clothing to correspond with the climate is undeniable); or, should a part of his outfit have to be sacrificed, the soldier could better lose the less costly.

Some officers, insisting upon a separate issue for the summer, advocate linen or cotton, preferably white in color. This is not approved, however, either by the majority or by the experienced. Cool nights, heavy dews, malarious influences are so prevalent in most regions that the well-known qualities of wool must be made use of.

The color is less easily settled. Experiment shows that the color and not the texture of the cloth is the quality most intimately affecting solar heat. Dark blue is next to the hottest, and the difference between it and gray is six or eight degrees. Furthermore it is conspicuous, rendering the wearer very liable to be struck in battle. For these two reasons, both important, it is recommended that Cadet gray or a very light mixed blue approaching a neutral tint, be adopted.*

For the northern frontier where, owing to climatic and topographical reasons, the garrison cannot be suddenly moved, it may be proper and would certainly be feasible to make a special issue of clothing of extra thickness in accordance with the exceptional nature of the posts. There could also very properly be allowed a heavy, knit, woollen shirt for the very cold posts.

This costume or one embracing the same principles is very strenuously advocated as essential not only to the best development of the effective qualities of the soldier, but as positively necessary to save him from much suffering and sometimes from disease and possibly death.

The effect of ornamentation upon the morale and esprit of the soldier is not to be despised as a hygienic element, although the exact character of such additions may not properly be treated of here. It is suggested, however, that the light neutral tint here proposed will receive almost any marked color upon it, and that white braid for infantry would be pleasing in appearance and not be difficult, with the aid of chalk, to keep clean. For the other arms the present distinguishing colors can as well be used. For the mounted troops the present shell-jacket, the color being changed, might be retained for dress occasions, and, if it is insisted on, a coat of almost any description and ornamented to any required degree might be used by troops in garrison for exceptional full dress, upon the unalterable condition that it shall never be carried in the soldier's knapsack nor be worn on the march or on ordinary duty.

Those officers who have alluded to them in distinct terms recommend for the colored troops a loose Zouave style of dress. If the proposed coat is adopted there will be no hygienic reason why they should be clothed differently from the others, but it is probable a uniform judiciously ornamented would be gratifying to their peculiar tastes.

* Dark cloth is inferior in strength, softness, and smoothness.

The report closed with the following general remarks.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

It has been assumed throughout this entire report that the soldier, equally with the civilian, needs artificial protection from the inclemency of the weather, varying in degree of warmth with the intensity of the season. There are some posts where the cold is represented by twenty-five degrees below zero, and lower, in the winter. Active operations then are practically impossible, but a certain amount of guard and police duty must always be performed regardless of the weather. At such posts it is strenuously urged that there be provided for the use of the guard and a few others outer garments of buffalo-robe sufficient to entirely envelope the wearers. Parkes says of leather, "It is an extremely warm clothing, as no wind blows through it, and is therefore well adapted for cold, windy climates. . . . In Canada, coats of sheepskin or buffalo-hide have been found very useful, and are commonly used for sentries." "In very cold countries, sheepskin and buffalo-hide coats, especially the former, are very useful. No wind can blow through them; in the coldest night of their rigorous winter the Anatolian shepherds lie out in their sheepskin coat and hood without injury, though unprotected men are frozen to death." In fact our men do wear them in many places, but what is here recommended is that they be furnished at such posts by the supreme authority

It is simply justice that where a man is placed in positions of extraordinary exposure he should be sustained materially as well as morally by those upon whom the responsibility rests. The same argument applies equally to the less extreme but still severe exposure that the greater part of the Army endures in the winter as to hands and feet. It is estimated that during that season one-eighth of the garrison is disabled for several weeks by frost-bitten extremities at an average post in Dakota, and proportionately elsewhere. Apart from humanity, it is a plain case of economy to adequately clothe these men. For the sake of appearance and for the sake of protection white gloves in summer for dress, and warm gloves or gauntlets in winter are urged as an addition. For the feet, boots, buffalo overshoes and leggings should be allowed.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In concluding this exposition of the views of your Corps I have the honor, general, to present for your consideration certain other features which could not well be introduced under previous or individual headings.

The issue of an allowance varying in quantity as well as in kind with the station, is one of these. This plan has not been adopted in our service, although it is common in other armies. By establishing, as at present, a standard money-value appropriate for the stations of the mass of the Army, it can be ordered that for exceptional posts additional articles may be drawn in kind (and in kind only) as needed. This appears particularly desirable at those places where the men are much employed in the severe labor of building quarters and cultivating post farms, or exposed to deep snows and excessive cold of long continuance. By such an arrangement no partiality is shown any class, and no injustice is done those whose wear and tear is increased by the special character of their extra-military labors or whose health requires unusual protection.

Another point is the regulation of the duties and charges of the company tailors. It is advised that they be employed in the same manner that company saddlers and company blacksmiths now are, and inasmuch as the government professes to clothe the soldier, it should do so in a complete manner. It is a species of fraud to compel him to adapt his uniform at his own expense. In practice, although presumably regulated by the councils of administration, the charges of these men amount to extortion and form a very serious drain on the resources of their comrades. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, at Fort Riley, writes, "the extravagant charges permitted to be made by company tailors—three to five dollars for altering a pair of pantaloons, five to ten dollars for altering a coat, should be peremptorily prohibited as it deters most of the men from having their clothing fitted so as to benefit them to the full extent of its capacity." Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor, from Fort Brady, writes, "the necessary expense to the men for these alterations has amounted in most instances for pants and coat to five or six dollars. I speak of no fancy fitting, but of a necessary change to make the clothing fit decently and give the necessary soldierly appearance."

It has been advised and it is worthy of consideration that the quartermaster's department furnish the cloth in the piece, to be actually made up by the company tailors. If accurately cut patterns are furnished the different posts this may be possible, but it is doubtful whether competent tailors can be found in all the companies. (If it should be attempted, stringent orders must be enforced against the addition of regimental facings or trimmings, in favor of which there is a feeling on the part of some officers of the line. These, while possessing the charm of variety and fostering esprit, so complicate the question of supply as to make it impossible when suddenly demanded on a large scale. A notable illustration is found in the case of the British army in the Crimea).

The scandalous frauds perpetrated upon it, are the best argument that government should take into its own hands the manufacture of the cloth. It is possible the nominal cost may be a little greater, but in the end it would be economical in every respect, while it would at least insure a uniformity in color and quality now so wanting. Her last war drove England to this measure. We have the same pressing reasons that impelled her, and we should not delay in learning the lesson of success which she is teaching. It is respectfully suggested that, in connection with any of our great arsenals of construction—say Rock Island—(whether the clothing be retained with the overburdened quartermaster's de-

partment or not), power and other facilities could easily be found at no additional cost. The miserable tissues furnished the army call very loudly for some substitute.

Germane to this is the question of rendering the uniform a distinctive and honorable dress for the soldier. This entire report is an earnest argument to make it comfortable and healthful, but it should be more. All those external marks that we call soldierly are connected with the carriage and dress of the man, and the reflex action they exert upon his esprit and health are marked. To obtain his utmost efficiency there should be fostered the feeling of superiority. This cannot be done while the soldier sees laborers in the streets and hackmen on their boxes clothed in his own garb. The universal use of military clothing destroys the caste feeling in the soldiery which is essential to the highest development of martial qualities. The remedy, which has more than once been publicly stated, is easy. Adopt a distinctive army color and forbid the soldier to possess civilian's clothes and the civilian soldier's. This is a legitimate subject for legislation. When the soldier is discharged, furnish him with a civilian's suit and have his coat and trowsers turned in. The apparent extravagance will be more than balanced by the check established upon desertions and the closure of the traffic in clothes for liquor. This is the argument that would change and properly change the hue of the overcoat to dark-blue. When our soldiers are marked men and proud men we shall have a better army.

THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

THE annual meeting of the Third Army Corps Union was held at Trenton House, Trenton, N. J., May 5th. General Charles K. Graham, of New York, was called to the chair, and Dr. Edward L. Welling, the regular secretary, acted ex-officio. After the transaction of the regular business, Dr. Welling made the announcement of the death of Mrs. Helen Gilson Osgood, in the following terms:

It may be that some of our members have passed away from earth since our last meeting, to join the vast army of the dead; if such there be, I have no official information of the fact. But I doubt not some of you will call to mind many, very many, pleasant and never to be forgotten recollections of one whose departure from earth is sadly chronicled in the letter which I will now read before you. . . . The old Third Corps must ever remember, with pride and pleasure, the efficient, faithful and untiring labors of Helen L. Gilson. So very pleasantly associated with her in the glorious days of our noble corps, I may be pardoned to-day, when I bear my humble testimony to what she did for the sick and wounded officers and men of this corps. I need but call to mind the Third Corps Hospital at Potomac Creek, and her successful, lady-like ministrations there, to revive in the memories of many here reminiscences of a sacred and lasting character. Two general officers whom I see in this reunion to-day were always her warm admirers, and her uncompromising friends, and whose names have never been absent from her lips when speaking of army friends and army life. In conclusion, permit me to say that Helen L. Gilson had pre-eminently a woman's discernment, a woman's tenderness, a woman's delicacy and tact, and united in her character, more than any woman I ever knew, rare nerve and moral force, combined with great executive power. She loved the Third Corps; she loved the Third Corps Union; and I deem it but a small return for all she has done and suffered for us and ours, when, to-day, we inscribe our tribute of respect and regard upon the tablet which commemorates the virtues and successful labors of this gifted and accomplished woman. She has passed to her reward, sweetly and calmly as the true Christian woman sinks to rest, leaving behind her a thousand mourning hearts, whose sufferings she has mitigated, or whose lives she has saved, being

In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

On motion of General Sewell, a committee was appointed by the president, composed of the following officers, Generals Mott, Sewell, Burns, and Major E. L. Welling, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the Third Corps Union in learning of the death of Mrs. Helen Gilson Osgood, and of the keenest sympathy with the husband and friends of the deceased.

Whereas, The Third Corps Union has heard, with deep and heart-felt regret, of the death of Mrs. Helen Gilson Osgood, who was for so long a time identified with the old Third Corps, and with whose glorious memories her name must ever be indissolubly connected; and whereas, we, the living representatives of that corps, to which she gave her noblest energies and her most successful ministrations, feel that her death strikes out one of the most cherished links in the chain which binds us to army friends and army days; therefore, be

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Osgood, the Union mourns the loss not only of one to whose untiring labors and devoted services to the sick, wounded, and dying of our corps, we are deeply debtors, but also of one whose graces of manner and power of intellect, and whose thoroughly sweet Christian character, drew around her a host of warm and uncompromising friends, and made the hospital adorned by her presence, and lighted by her bright, cheery face, preeminently the spider's home.

Revered, That her love for the Diamond Corps, her ever-awakened interest in all that pertain to its welfare and prosperity, and her watchful, prayerful solicitude for soldier and officer alike, irrespective of rank or station, ever met with a hearty and spontaneous response of affectionate regard and respect in the hearts of all who knew her, and arouses in each breast the keenest sorrow at her departure from earth.

Resolved. That, realizing deeply what she was to us, her friends and admirers, and what she was to the thousands who have been the recipients of her kindest offices and womanly advice and counsel, we do offer to the afflicted husband, the family of mourners, and the large circle of friends, our deepest sympathy with them, in this their heavy bereavement, and mingle our tears with theirs as the tomb of that pure, noble, Christian woman, who sacrificed herself for the good of others.

Prayer. O God, who dost all things well, who dost all hearts melt, pour the balm of his consolation into their agonized hearts, "giving the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Resolved, That, as we, to-day, deck in the weeds of mourning the badge of our corps, which she loved so well, and which in her dying moments she fondly bequeathed to those who would transmit it untarnished to future generations, we would, with bowed heads and saddened hearts, proffer a sympathizing hand to the officers and soldiers of the Third Corps now widely scattered throughout the

land, fully assured that on the invisible bridge with which memory spans our glorious past, we shall together pass to-day, to live over again those scenes which made Helen L. Gilson, the "Florence Nightingale" of our beloved corps, and which to-day erects anew in each heart a monument to her memory, that death alone can destroy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and a copy also be furnished the prominent newspapers of the United States for publication.

G. MORT, late Major-General U. S. V.,
WM. J. SEWELL, late Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.,
M. W. BURNS, late Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.,
EDWARD L. WELLING, late Surgeon U. S. V.,

Committee.
ANNUAL MEETING THIRD CORPS UNION, TRENTON, N. J., May 8,
1868.

To the officers and members of the Third Corps Union, and to all officers and members of the Third Corps, in whose memories live the face, the form, and the devoted services of Mrs. Helen Gilson Osgood, her graceful offices to their sick, wounded, and dying comrades, and her generous, unselfish love for the corps to whose heroic deeds and blood-stained flag we ever point with a pardonable pride, we present to-day the subscription list upon which is already enrolled the names of many who desire to place over her grave a fitting monument—an "In Memoriam," whose inscribed marble shall testify to her more than Spartan-like patriotism, heroism and fidelity, and to our life-long hallowed remembrance and appreciation.

Contributions for the monument will be received by Dr. Edward L. Welling, Pennington, Mercer County, N. J.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

WE have from time to time laid before our readers many reasons why it is not wise for our Government at the present time to materially reduce either the Army or the Navy, and we are glad to notice that many of our exchanges agree with us on this subject. A recent number of the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* contains the following article with reference to the proposed reduction of the Marine Corps:

Americans can scarcely be too grateful for that peculiar destiny which has given them half a continent for their heritage, flanked by two great oceans on the east and west, and by insignificant powers on the north and south. Thus do we stand almost unassailable by external enemies, while building up that material greatness and potency which seem to await us with almost absolute certainty. We may measure the natural rate of progress among civilized peoples in these days of tremendous mechanical powers by the advancement of European nations under the adverse circumstances of dangerous complications always threatening war, occasional outbursts into open hostility, and in all the weary intervals the oppressive burden of immense standing armies. If, notwithstanding these retarding obstacles, and governments which hamper individual liberty so as to limit the exercise of its fullest powers, such decided progress has been made, what might not be expected if Europe were one vast republic, harmonized, peaceful and industrious?

Though such a happy condition is too much to be anticipated for that division of the eastern continent, we are at liberty to realize it for ourselves, and thus to reach a destiny compared with which that of Rome, under the most clement of her Cæsars, was but an unhappy phase of barbarism. Truly should we be grateful for this golden opportunity, created as it is by the geographical position of our great republic. But for this, we, too should be compelled to keep in the field five hundred thousand men accounted for instant warfare, and as many more in continual readiness to leave their civic occupations and reinforce the armies. So it happens, to our great relief and incalculable gain, that only a tenth of that vast force is necessary to our security, and all the incalculable savings thence resulting go to swell the ever-increasing aggregates of our national wealth.

And yet, it seems to us, we should not allow ourselves to reduce our military force to absolute insignificance. Though retrenchment of national expense is imperatively called for, there are many objects of useless or excessive expenditure which might be lopped of or diminished without cutting down the Army too remorselessly. Let us not forget the vast extent of our frontier, the necessity of checking the hostile Indian tribes, the seething elements of disaffection in our lately rebellious States, and the convenience of having at hand a moderate military force in the case of a sudden foreign rupture. If we had had such a body of disciplined troops in 1860, is it probable that the South would have risen in arms? or, if they had, could Lee have had time and opportunity to gather and discipline those formidable cohorts which for four long years menaced the republic with destruction? Or can we doubt that a single additional regiment of regulars would have turned in our favor the doubtful issue of the first Bull Run battle, and perhaps overthrown the rebellion in its incipency?

And this consideration of the great value of even small bodies of well-disciplined troops, brings us to consider a bill which seems to have passed the lower House, and abide now the Senate's concurrence, reducing the marine corps from a total of three thousand down to fifteen hundred, officers and men. Surely our representatives will pause before they sanction so unwise a measure. This thoroughly drilled and efficient little band of soldiers is the pride and admiration of every citizen who has observed their exact discipline and martial bearing. Every officer of the Navy will cheerfully acknowledge their value on shipboard, and indeed of their absolute necessity there.

Admiral Farragut, in a recent letter to a prominent brother officer, says, "I have always regarded the marine guard as one of the great essentials of a man-of-war, for the preservation of order and maintenance of discipline. Their usefulness as a part of the crew, in the ordinary duties of the vessel, has always been manifest in every instance. They fight and work their guns well, and in fact have always performed their ardu-

ous duties in ships under my command with fidelity and skill."

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter also says, "If the marines were abolished, half the efficiency of the navy would be destroyed. They are as essential to the well-being of a ship as the officers."

Equally indispensable are the marines on shore, to guard the immense quantities of government stores and other property at our various navy-yards, which otherwise would require a police force of numerical strength, of greater cost in the proportion of two to one, of less rigid accountability, and of great comparative inefficiency.

For these reasons do we earnestly hope, notwithstanding we have always earnestly recommended the strictest national economy, that our legislators will hesitate before they reduce this little corps from its present moderate number of three thousand down to the small number of fifteen hundred. The saving would be quite insignificant, while the resulting injury might be very great. The public property protected by this faithful guard lies far along the coast of our oceans, and is afloat on every sea; while even our great cities, where is concentrated the wealth which supports both army and navy, has more than once owed their safety from the brute force of lawless mobs, to the presence or interposition of this well-drilled body of soldiers.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1868.

Tuesday, May 12th.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Major William H. Mills, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 15, January 29, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

Private Albert C. Beals, Company I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the medical director Second Military District for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Hiram J. Penrod, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Fifth Military District, will report in person, without delay, to the medical director First Military District for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Thomas W. Hewitt, U. S. Army, now on duty in New York City, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer and post surgeon Fort Delaware, Delaware, for duty at that post.

By direction of the President, the extension of permission to delay joining his regiment, granted Second Lieutenant James D. McBride, First U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 84, April 8, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 50, April 2, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as assigned First Lieutenant John Drum, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to Company K of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 50, April 2, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as transferred First Lieutenant Manuel Eyre, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to Company B of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Wednesday, May 13th.

So much of Special Orders No. 92, April 29, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, as appointed Captain Isaac D. DeRussy, First U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to E. vet Major-General Buchanan, commanding Fifth Military District, to take effect from the 23d of March, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

Private Joseph Allen, Company A, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), now on duty at Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will be returned to his command for duty.

Private James McMahon, Company F, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private T. F. Hammond, Company K, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby transferred to and promoted to sergeant of Company I, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps.)

Thursday, May 14th.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Lyster, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 212, December 26, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended forty days.

Second Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to the assistant commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Louisiana for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, surgeon, in Special Orders No. 46, April 28, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended four months.

Leave of absence for four months from June 15, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, lieutenant-colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry.

Friday, May 15th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Bill, surgeon, under orders to report to the commanding general and to the medical director Department of the Columbia, will proceed via the Isthmus of Panama, by which route the usual advance mileage will be paid him.

Private Franklin P., alias Frank in Light, Company D, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private Joan Locker, Company B, Forty-fourth U. S.

Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Upon his own application, Second Lieutenant Guilford D. Jennings, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby transferred from Company C to Company G of that regiment, and will join his proper station without delay.

Monday, May 18th.

Private William L. Brockman, alias William Delancy, Company M, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, now supposed to be serving in the Quartermaster's Department, Fort Harker, Kansas, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect May 14, 1868, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Hancock T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant William P. Scall, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Andrew Campbell, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE U. S. steamer *Don* has been put out of commission at the Navy-yard, N. Y.

THE U. S. store-ship *Supply*, now on her way home from China, is expected to arrive at Boston about the 1st of July next.

THE U. S. store-ship *Purveyor*, Acting Master William Budd, is still at St. Thomas, engaged in launching the U. S. ship *Monongahela*.

CAPTAIN Henry A. Wise, on the 11th inst., resigned his position as chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and has been granted permission to leave the United States.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies, LL. D. of the U. S. Military Academy, who was appointed upon the list of visitors to the Naval Academy during the examinations next month, has declined to accept the appointment on account of ill-health.

NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.—The practice-ship *Macedonian*, Lieutenant-Commander F. V. McNair, left the Naval anchorage on Tuesday, the 12th inst., for Annapolis, and arrived there on the 14th. The wreck of the *Columbus* was recently sold at this yard for \$13,500, and was taken away by the purchaser to be broken up. The *Yantic* is slowly fitting for sea.

THE screw sloop *Suculara*, third-rate, Commander William N. Jeffers, was at Lisbon, May 1st, from a cruise of three months on the coast of Africa. She touched at all the islands, ports in Liberia, and on the Ivory Coast and Slave coasts, Bights of Benin and Biafra, Fernando Po, St. Thome, and Loando, the southern limit of European squadron. It is commonly supposed that in this squadron the officers have nothing to do but study high art and cultivate a taste for the opera and ballet; but the following summary of the movements of this ship may perhaps correct this notion: Sailed January, 1866, and to May, 1868, anchored 126 times, in 111 different ports, having sailed 48,376 miles; an average of fifty-four miles for every day in commission.

THE Secretary of the Navy has replied to a resolution of the House, showing that over three hundred vessels have been sold since the close of the war. In some cases where the captured vessels were small, and would not pay the expense of adjudication, or were uneconomical and could not be sent within the jurisdiction of a prize court, they were taken into service and used without compensation to the captors. The United States acquire no title to captured vessels, except by purchase from the courts, and payment, in the same way, as if the vessels were bought of private individuals. The payment of prize money is made from the proceeds of sales of captured vessels and other prize property, whether sold to the United States or to individuals after condemnation, and is the avails of captured money appropriated or paid by the United States.

ON the 15th inst., Captain John T. Almy, U. S. Navy, relieved Captain Mullaney as chief of the Ordnance Department, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Captain Almy entered the service as a midshipman in 1829, and has consequently been in the service thirty-nine years, twenty-five of which have been passed at sea, and during but four of which he was unemployed. Since 1851 Captain Almy has commanded several vessels. While in command of the U. S. steamer *Fulton* he participated in the capture of General Walker and his filibustering party at Greytown, in 1857, and was in command of the *Fulton* in the expedition to Paraguay, in 1858, '59. During the Rebellion, Captain Almy commanded at different times, the *South Carolina*, *Connecticut* and *Junata*, employed in the North and South-Atlantic Squadrons, under Admirals Dupont, Dahlgren and Lee. His last cruise was as commander of the *Junata*, on the coast of Brazil, in 1855, '66 and '37. While upon that station, the Captain received a letter of thanks from the Emperor of Brazil for rescuing from shipwreck the Brazilian brig *Avicoria* and crew. Captain Almy has a large number of friends in Brooklyn, and New York, who will be much gratified at his having been assigned to duty which will probably retain him at this station for the next three years.

WE have the following from the U. S. store-ship *Supply* (at sea), lat. 9 deg. 12 min. N., long. 103 deg. 59 min. E., dated March 8, 1868: We are now in the China sea, on our way home (to Boston), having left Hong Kong on

Tuesday, February 25th, at 11 A. M., and no naval vessel could have left any port under more favorable circumstances, or with more honor. As we passed under the stern of the English flag-ship, the *Rodney*, (Sir Harry Keppell, vice-admiral), the band played "Hail Columbia" and "Good-by at the Door;" the crew manned the rigging, giving us three cheers, and dipping her flag. The cheers and flag-dipping were duly returned by us. The *Hartford*, *Aroostook*, and *Unadilla* also saluted and cheered us in the same manner, the crews manning the rigging, and many of the English and American merchant ships dipping their flags. The *Supply* has been a favorite ship, both with the civilians on shore, and Navy people afloat, and her departure was regretted by all. The *Hartford* was preparing for her homeward bound cruise, expecting to leave Hong Kong for Singapore the 8th of March, to meet her relief, the *Piscataqua*. The *Aroostook* was fitting out, preparatory to starting for Nagasaki, as there was a report of some trouble there among the Japanese authorities. The *Unadilla* was and has been at Hong Kong, unfit to go to sea, as she is very rotten. Her former captain, Commander Francis H. Baker, was sent home by the *China*, via San Francisco, condemned by sick survey. Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, commanding the *Aroostook*, is on three months' sick leave, and Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Fyffe is in command of the *Aroostook*. The *Ashuelot* was expected at Hong Kong from Shanghai. The other vessels of the squadron were stationed at Yokohama and Hiogo. The *Idaho* had not yet arrived. The following is a list of the officers of the *Supply*: Acting Vice-Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Conroy, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Executive officer, Charles C. Ricker; Passed Assistant Surgeon, L. M. Lyon; Passed Assistant Paymaster, H. T. Skelding; Acting Master and Navigating Officer, Eugene Biondi; Acting Master, George Edwards; Acting Ensigns, Charles H. McClellan, F. C. Hall, B. T. Fries; Mates, A. D. Damon and A. K. Bayler; Captain's Clerk, F. S. Lincoln; Paymaster, I. H. Merrill. The bodies of the late Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell and Lieutenant-Commander McKenzie and Reed are on board the *Supply*. March 13th.—We are now just off the entrance to the Straits of Sunda, and expect to be at Anjer about 12 o'clock, noon.

AMMUNITION IN THE FIELD.

A RECENT number of a foreign contemporary (*Algemeine Zeitung*) furnishes some interesting particulars of the modifications in the proportion of ammunition to be carried by troops in the field, which the Prussian Government, relying on the experience gained in the campaigns of 1866, has lately introduced in the equipment of the army of the Northern Confederation. The Prussian expenditure in the campaign of 1866, which by the way, affords a most significant contrast to that in earlier campaigns, is thus given:—Small arm ammunition. Mean number of rounds fired per man, during campaign—infantry, 7 rounds; cavalry, 5 rounds. Artillery ammunition. Mean number of rounds per gun—Army of Silesia, 24, larger calibre, 44, lesser calibre; Army of Elbe, 50, larger calibre, 87, lesser calibre; Army of the Maine, 31, larger calibre, 80, lesser calibre. These data refer to rifled guns only. It will be remembered that the Prussian army possessed a large number of smooth-bore field guns but, as their acknowledged inefficiency has led to substitution of rifled pieces for them, it is unnecessary here to refer to them. The maximum number of small-arm cartridges fired on the field of battle was 23 rounds per man. Some of the rifled field batteries fired as many as 144 rounds per gun.

The proportion of ammunition carried by each corps d'armee, independently of the grand reserve and the depots, was calculated according to the following scale: Infantry, per man, 20 rounds in the pouch, 40 in the haversack; total, 60. Per man, 21 1/2 rounds, carried in regimental wagons. Per man, 81 1/2 rounds in the park attached to each corps d'armee. Cavalry, 30 rounds per man, to be carried by the soldier; 25 rounds per carbine for light cavalry, and 80 rounds per pistol for heavy cavalry, to be carried in the park. Artillery, per gun, larger calibres, 120 rounds with the battery, 98 rounds with the park. Lesser calibres, 156 rounds with the battery, 70 rounds with the park. Besides the above allowance, each infantry soldier carried 20 spare cartridge-cases and 20 sabots duly primed with fulminating composition. By the new scale the number of rounds to be carried by each infantry soldier has been increased from 60 to 80. On the other hand some new pattern ammunition wagons, of somewhat smaller size, having been substituted for those formerly in use, the number of rounds per man, thus carried, has been slightly decreased. The proportion carried by the soldier has been increased by 20 rounds, the supply carried in the regimental wagons has been decreased 3 1/2 rounds per man, and the allowance to be carried by the reserve wagons of each corps d'armee has been decreased at the rate of 11 rounds per man. The total supply has thus been increased at the rate of 5 1/2 rounds per man. The carriage of spare cartridge-cases has been discontinued. The ammunition reserve of the cavalry and infantry are, in future, to be kept wholly distinct from those of the artillery. This increase is made prudentially, as it is avowedly impossible to foresee the issue of any future conflict in which both sides will possess breech-loading weapons. The example has, however, been followed by the French War Department, who, despite the introduction of the Chassepot, have increased the amount of ammunition to be carried by the infantry to 100 rounds per man. The results of the campaign of 1866 pointed unmistakably to the necessity of increasing the supplies of ammunition for the field batteries. This change has been carried out on a very liberal scale. The number of ammunition wagons (for artillery purposes) attached to each corps d'armee has been increased from 12 to 20. The number of rounds thus carried has been increased at the rate of 11 rounds per gun for higher calibres, and 42 rounds per gun for others.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1, OF THE STATE
OF PENN., ACTING COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, M. O.
L. L. U. S., PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1868.

ORDERED, That Brigadier-General Powell Clayton, late U. S. Volunteers; Brigadier-General Robert F. Catterton, late U. S. Volunteers; Colonel James M. Lewis, late Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Abraham H. Ryan, late Third Arkansas Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Albert W. Bishop, late First Arkansas Cavalry; Brevet Colonel Henry Page, U. S. Volunteers; Major William W. Wilshire, late One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Major John H. Hutchinson, late surgeon Fifteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Captain Keyes Danforth, late Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry; Captain John Grovenor Price, late Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Byrne, M. D., surgeon U. S. Army; Major John W. Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Jr., adjutant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to institute and organize a commandery in Little Rock, to be known as Commandery No. 1 of the State of Arkansas, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. And that for the continuance of the organization of such commandery, this order shall be full authority until the organization of the Commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States shall have been effected, when a charter shall be issued to the commandery hereby authorized, in accordance with the form prescribed in the constitution thereof.

(Signed)

GEORGE CADWALADER,
Acting Commander-in-Chief.

In a letter from Vienna to one of the London journals is the following summary of the new act under which the Austrian army is to be re-organized:

"Every Austrian male subject having completed his twentieth year is liable to serve five years in the active army, five years in the reserve, and four years in the landwehr; altogether fourteen years of military life! In case of a general levy, every male from eighteen to forty may be called under arms whether he has completed his term of service or not. The armed force consists of, first, the army of the country and the landwehr; second, the general levy. The army of the country is so arranged that to every infantry regiment of the line is added an infantry regiment of reserve, and to every regiment of cavalry is added a squadron of reserve. These reserves are always to be in the recruiting district to which they belong. Each year will see 100,000 men added to the army of the country.

"The excess of the troops not having accomplished the year of obligatory service forms a reserve of replacement, which, should war threaten, is called to arms by the Emperor, and divided among the army of the country and the landwehr. This contingent is estimated at 130,000 men. The regiments of reserve are placed upon a war footing at the same time as the regiments of the line, and form with these last the front line of the army of operation. Even intending ecclesiastics are not free from service. They may obtain leave for the prosecution of their studies, and when they become priests they are attached to the army as paymasters or hospital attendants. Those persons who, on account of physical infirmity, are incapable of serving in the army, and those who for family reasons do not perform military service, are bound to pay a sum in proportion to their means for the benefit of army invalids. It is expected that this new scheme will meet with much opposition in Hungary. It is stated that the war minister will ask immediately for a contingent of 94,000 men, of which Hungary will have to furnish 37,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* writing from Rio Janeiro under date of April 25th, gives the following items about the Paraguayan war:

The latest accounts received announced that a three days' bombardment would be given to Humaita and the fortress would then be assaulted, and some doubtful accounts stated that this bombardment had commenced. Both the ministry and Caxias are very anxious to be able to report the fall of Humaita before the legislature takes the war up, and, therefore, it is probable that the next packet will carry the news, with an exulting declaration that the war is at an end. But this will not be the case, unfortunately, if, as everything seems to show, Lopez has armed the river, Tebiquary and Villa Rica with the cannon from Curupaity and Humaita, from which it is supposed 150 to 200 heavy pieces have been taken from under the eyes of the allies without their suspecting it. The country south of the Tebiquary proved the grave of an Argentine army which invaded Paraguay years ago, and was stopped by the defence of the Tebiquary, and it is not impossible, nor indeed improbable, that the allies will have the hardest part of their work to do after their capture of Humaita, before they succeed in subduing the Paraguayans and driving out Lopez.

The works of Curupaity and the "quadrilateral" enclosing it with Humaita are represented to be masterpieces of military engineering, with well made parapets, firm beaten platforms and ditches from seventeen to thirty-five feet wide and sixteen to eighteen deep. On these platforms and in the water batteries of Curupaity the Paraguayans had placed palm tree logs, covered with hides, which they use for tarpaulins. Besides these stuffed scarecrows were placed to simulate sentinels, and it is evident from the grass and bushes grown up inside the works that the allies were kept off for months by these mock cannon, while the real ones were quietly removed and sent elsewhere. All these huge and powerful defences were constructed after the Marquis de Caxias had moved from Tuyuty to the back of Humaita,

when, instead of pushing on his march or even opening siege trenches, he lay for months out of gunshot doing nothing, while 12,000 or 15,000 Paraguayans were throwing up these wonderful works and finding time to cut off convoys and attack his base.

THE following detachments of recruits left Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, the 12th and 14th May respectively, pursuant to instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz.: 100 men for Twenty-fourth Infantry, en route to Vicksburg, Miss., under the command of Captain Robert E. Wade, Seventeenth Infantry; 75 men for Second Infantry, en route to Louisville, Ky., under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parke, captain Twenty-sixth Infantry.

COMPANY K, Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and will proceed, without delay, to Fort Riley, Kansas, and take post there. Upon the arrival of Company K, Fifth Infantry, at Fort Riley, Company E, Third Infantry, now at Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and take post at that place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

A HUMOROUS VIEW OF THE PAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The increased pay of the officers of the Army ceases in July. There are few hopes, if any, of Congress doing anything for us this session. I respectfully submit the following scheme, proposed by John Phoenix in 1867, for the relief of Army officers.

A GUNNY BAGGER.

JOHN PHOENIX, late Oregon Territory First Light Mules, on the subject of increased pay for army officers. Despairing of the passage of a bill by Congress for this purpose (but which has passed), "John" submits the following scheme for the assistance of his brother officers:

It is well known that within the last few years gunny-bags, flour-sacks, and the lighter articles of clothing have increased greatly in price, and that still the supply is by no means equal to the demands. I propose, then, that the Senate (failing to pass the present bill for the increase of pay) should make a small appropriation (\$100,000 would do it) for furnishing each officer of the Army with one of the newly-invented patent sewing machines, which would place in his hands at once an easy, pleasant and profitable method of increasing his means of subsistence. These machines should be of the "Grover & Baker" patent, and colored to correspond to the different corps d'armée. Thus we would have red machines for the artillery, blue for the infantry, medium green for the rifles, and deep or very green for all brevet second lieutenants. Dragoons and officers troubled with the rheumatism, gout, etc., to be furnished with the box pattern; all others, capable of using their legs, to receive the treadle machine. Then the Army, like the sower in the parable, would "would go forth to sew." To avoid interference in business, or overstocking the market with any particular article, the different corps should confine themselves to the manufacture of such garments as their previous occupation would render the most easy and agreeable. From their employment they might also derive new and more expensive titles. Thus the artillery, accustomed to making breaches, could readily manufacture pantaloons, and might be called the First, Second, Third and Fourth Trowser 'loons; the infantry, used to the sack of cities and fortified towns could make gunny-bags, and should be termed the First, Second, etc., Gunny Baggers; while the cavalry and dragoons, long accustomed to resort to every shift for a living, could readily produce shirts, and might be distinguished as the First Red Flannel, the Light Muslin, or the Linen Bosoms. The engineers familiar with the best method of throwing up breast-works, would be the corset makers; the topographical engineers, now making drawings, would manufacture drawers; and the ordnance, to whom making stocks (and barrels also) is familiar, would furnish the cravats. The staff of the Army, accustomed only to the light and fancy duty, could turn their attention to getting up embroidered shirts and articles of that description. It must be obvious to every one that this project is capable of the most brilliant success. All the papers say the people highly approve the increase of the Army pay, but as Congress won't do that, if they will only give us the machines, the people can show their appreciation of the Army by buying our productions. Bless me, how very comfortable we might be. I estimate that a strong first lieutenant of infantry could produce forty gunny-bags per diem, which, at twenty cents apiece, would be equal to the pay of the members of Congress before they increased it. Imagine an order like the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Oct. 20, 1857.
Orders, No. 39.

1. The First Gunny Bags will repair without delay to Connecticut, to be in readiness for the potato crop.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Flabber has leave of absence to make a new hooped skirt for Mrs. F., and sew a little for himself and the children.

3. First Lieutenant Wiggins, Third Gunny Bags, having distinguished himself by making fifty sacks in one day, while suffering with a sore finger, is hereby made hemstitcher by brevet, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Imagine the excitement produced at a fancy fair or

charity bazaar (we could afford to be charitable then) by a shirt of wondrous workmanship, placarded, "This entire shirt by Lieutenant-General Scott, with his machine," and the pride and happiness of the man who should win that shirt, and carry it off in triumph. Alas, the picture is too bright. I am afraid that the Senate, or some "leading members," will make amendments, and we never shall get the machines, or the pay either. But let us hope that the effort will be made, that the Senate, like Omphale bestowing the distaff on Hercules, will liberally decide to invest us with the sewing machines, and that the Army may then grind happily on a self-supporting engine, with no further favors to ask for.

OUR OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a former letter I endeavored to show that an officer's social position depended on himself; that those who had true self-respect were respected by others, but that self-respect does not consist in self-assertion or self-conceit.

Now, I regret to add that some of our officers who are most agreeable social companions, are very often officially discourteous and unjust. Nearly every civil appointment fancies he has cause to complain of a lack of official courtesy and fairness on the part of West Point officers. This may be merely a fancy in every case. Yet the feeling is so general that it is worth while to consider it.

First then it is often charged that the shortcomings and misconduct of West Point officers in subordinate positions are often overlooked or condoned by West Point officers in high positions, in cases where they neglect or dereliction of duty on the part of a civil or Army appointment would be justly met with charges and specifications.

It is charged that where West Pointers are Court-martialed, their sentences are more frequently remitted or mitigated than those of civil or Army appointments.

That where West Point officers and civil appointees are ordered before Retiring Boards for about the same disabilities, the academy graduate will get a long sick leave or be recommended for light duty, where an officer of either of the other classes would be summarily retired.

That West Point generals usually surround themselves with a staff composed of West Pointers; and that as staff officers are the eyes and ears of a general, he, from their natural partiality toward their academic friends and class-mates, hears very little in disparagement and a great deal in praise of the West Point officers serving under him; and on the contrary little in the praise and much in censure of the ignorant intruders in the Army, who are not so fortunate as to have received an education at the public expense in the Military Academy.

That in violation of the paragraph in the regulations which provides that no officer shall be put upon staff duty, until he has served three years in the line of the Army, our commanding generals constantly take young sprigs fresh from West Point, whose impertinent airs of superiority are very offensive to officers who have braved the dangers, privations and hardships of the field.

I do not endorse all these complaints as entirely just. But they are made by many officers, and honestly made. There are cases in substantiation of every one of them. On the other hand there are many, very many West Point officers who are free from any suspicion of partiality. "*Chevaliers sans peur et sans reproche.*" There are complaints about partiality in the matter of leaves of absence, and of permissions to delay reporting, this however is not worth writing about. There are complaints of assumption made by old officers, that West Point ways are necessarily the best ways. This last count in the indictment I mention only to express my disapproval.

The West Point standard as to details may be safely taken as the best we have, but it does not necessarily follow that West Point officers are the best officers. No knowledge of details for instance, can compensate for lack of experience in the field. A comprehensive method of administration cannot be learnt at any academy. Hair may be stuffed into a mattress, but brains cannot be forced into the human head except by the Creator. Deportment may be taught by military Turveydrops at West Point for years, yet for all that, true refinement is only imparted on the mother's knee.

Before closing I wish to call your attention to a few figures. It appears from the "Army Register" for 1867, that there were on the first of last August in the line of the Army, three hundred and eighty-eight West Point graduates, and eighteen hundred and seventy-nine officers who are not graduates of that institution. There was in the inspector-general's department but one, and in the adjutant-general's department but three officers who were not West Pointers. In the bureaus at Washington, there is not, I believe, a single officer appointed from civil life.

Now while this disparity is to be found in the staff department, how can the new blood which has been infused into the Army, make itself felt? And except through the columns of your JOURNAL, what chance have the new appointments to propose reforms, or complain of abuses, and what attention do the self-sufficient autocrats in the adjutant-general's office pay to any suggestions? But it would be well for all in authority to consider, that in ten years from now, by the regular course of promotion, half the lieutenant-colonels and all the majors will be civil appointments. In eighteen years the sceptre will have passed from Judah, the civil appointments will control the Army.

What lessons may we learn from these considerations? First obviously, this bit of homely wisdom; that we should try at least to see ourselves as others see us, but more than this, that personal preferences should never betray us into official partiality, that we should bear and forbear, be liberal in views and strict in duty, and lastly but not least, to be just in all things though the heaven fall.

CENTURION.

THE PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I entered the army six years ago, as a recruit, of course. A few days after enlisting I was made recruit company clerk and corporal's bunkiey. From the last I was made lance-corporal. Didn't I feel big? I was then appointed corporal; then promoted duty-sergeant; then company quartermaster sergeant; then first sergeant; then regimental commissary sergeant; then regimental quartermaster sergeant; and finally sergeant-major, and was discharged as such. However, all the pride I felt at rising to lance-corporal, had left me long ago. I did not even care to add the initials S. M. to my name, unless it was to distinguish what "John Smith" had signed the order, or the detail.

Now, Mr. Editor, as a recruit, I received \$16 monthly pay. As a corporal's bunkiey, my pay was the same; when I became lance-corporal, my pocket-book was not inflated in proportion to my self-esteem. When my appointment to corporal became a fact, \$2 per month more than a private's pay, was an object, to make me keep sober and endeavor to retain my chevrons of two bars. Promotion to sergeant brought with it a compensation of \$2 more per month, and \$24 per month when I was created first sergeant, was evidence that my services to the Government were worth something.

Of the twelve first sergeants, who were supposed to be the twelve best men in the regiment, aside from the non-commissioned staff, I was chosen for promotion to regimental commissary sergeant. I could not well be promoted chief bugler, for I did not know how to play on that instrument; nor to saddle sergeant, for I never learned saddlery; but I was made next best. Alas! the elevation to rank brought down the value of my services. From \$24 I was receiving when first sergeant, I got \$2 less per month for being selected as the best first sergeant of the twelve, and though ranking the first sergeants, my salary was but \$22. In the meantime, I had a clerk (a private) who was receiving forty cents per day for extra duty, which, added to his regular pay, made \$28 per month, or \$6 more than I got myself, with all my rank, sash, bars and ties in silk, etc., etc. I had also a citizen clerk, who could barely write, and whom I taught everything, from the ruling out of a voucher, or a tri-monthly report, upward to the most important papers, who was earning \$100 per month. I had also cooper and laborers, who earned from \$25 to \$30, besides their rations, and I, who had all the responsibility, received \$22 in greenbacks, and lager beer was at the time twenty cents per glass, currency, at the sutler store.

After a little while I rose to the grade of regimental quartermaster sergeant, with an advance of \$1 per month, making \$23, still less pay than the first sergeants, though I was second in rank in the regiment aside from the commissioned officers. In the quartermaster's office, also, I had some private soldiers as clerks, who received with their extra pay some \$5 more than I did; two or three citizen clerks, who were paid \$100 each to read the newspapers and smoke their cigars, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and a lot of ignorant teamsters, who could only swear, about whoa or gee and tug away at the reins of the leading mule of a mule team, and who received \$28 per month, while I, who had control of all these men, who was made responsible for the safety of an immense quantity of Government property, and the correctness of the returns and reports; who was obliged to superintend the clerks, and teamsters, and wagon-masters, and forage-masters, and blacksmiths, and what not; who, when anything was required, was obliged to attend to it; who, if any information was wanted, was obliged to give it, and who, if anything went wrong, was blamed for it, was earning but \$23 per month.

My first term of service expired. I re-enlisted. Was immediately appointed sergeant-major. The most influential man in the rank and file, so it appeared to me, I suppose because the pay was "extraordinary," \$26 per month, one cord of wood in winter, one room (never got the room, nor wood, nor the equivalent—always lived in tents), three bars and an arc in silk on each arm, but pork and beans, the same as any other Bazook. General Kautz, in his book entitled "Company Clerk," says, in substance, that the duties of the sergeant-major are, "to watch the clock, and see that the bugler sounds the calls at the proper hours, make the details," etc., etc. My three years' experience as sergeant-major have taught me that General Kautz was egregiously mistaken when he wrote that book. I found out that the sergeant-major must be *au fait* in all the duties pertaining to a commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private; must be able to drill, from a squad of recruits to a regiment; must be able to write letters for the commanding officer and his adjutant on all subjects must be able to make out proceedings of all sorts of boards, court-martials, councils, etc.; must almost know the regulations by heart; must know how to make out returns and reports of every description. The sergeant-major, besides, must be a gentleman and a man of education and refinement, for he every-day comes in contact with persons who would not tolerate him at the headquarters of the regiment if he was not all this. His conduct must be exemplary, for he is supposed to aspire to a still higher grade—that of commissioned officer. If any information is required the sergeant-major is called upon; he is responsible that the records are complete and properly kept. The sergeant-major is sometimes commanding officer and adjutant—though his name does not appear as such; his opinion is often asked and often carried out. And all this and much more, too, for \$26 per month. Why, Mr. Editor, the clerks (privates) I had under me, and at one time I had seven, received with their extra pay \$2 per month more than I did, and by my position I was debarred from obtaining a clerkship at department headquarters, where I would have been paid about \$90 per month, receiving commutation of rations, quarters, fuel and extra pay. So much for honors among the enlisted men. During my six years' service I never became intoxicated, was never put

in guard-house, was never even in arrest, and have risen from the lowest to the highest grade of non-commissioned officers.

As before stated, my object is to call the attention of the proper authorities to the pay of the non-commissioned staff of regiments. A soldier will growl, that is his only privilege; but as he has no friends to attend to his interests he thinks it is of no use to make complaints, therefore lets his pay and all the other abuses of the Army slide.

I suggest that the pay of all non-commissioned officers be raised, especially that of the non-commissioned staff officers. Make the pay commensurate with the duties and position of the man. The higher the grade, the greater be the reward for the merits that have called the soldier to the highest rank. By so doing the tone of the Army will be elevated. Young men of education and talent, who consider as a blank in their life the three or five years they feel inclined to pass in the Army, will enlist and consider it an honor to be a soldier. The recruit will strive by soldierly bearing and good and faithful conduct to attain the highest round of the ladder. For my part, I think that my services are worth more than \$26 a month. I, therefore, do not intend to re-enlist, because I can do better in civil life, where I have already secured a situation worth \$1,200 a year, and until the services of a sergeant-major are worth more than they have been for three years past, I intend (though I prefer the Army to civil life) to remain out of the Army.

Ex-S. M.

ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The pay of officers of the Army is, on the 1st of July, 1868, to be reduced 33 1/3 per cent. upon their pay proper—the pay of a second lieutenant of infantry \$180, of a first lieutenant of infantry \$200, and of a captain \$240 per annum. The pay will then be \$1,332 for a second lieutenant \$1,392 for a first lieutenant, and \$1,512 for a captain. Meantime, Congressman Scheach proposes a new pay bill for the Army, affecting both the commissioned and enlisted.

There is no doubt that the public service would be subserved by a different rate of pay. As now fixed, the unprofitable recruit receives nearly as much as the valuable old soldier, while among the commissioned, those upon easiest duty receive the largest pay, and the grades of rank, if measured by the pay table, are scarcely perceptible.

The term of enlistment should be three years in all arms, as this is about the recruit-term in a time of peace, and uniformly four years for each reenlistment, with two dollars per month additional for each reenlistment until fifteen years' service, when the pay should remain as at last reenlistment. Make the pay of recruits—privates, \$15; corporals, \$18; sergeants, \$21; first sergeants, \$24 per month, then those who wished to become professional soldiers would receive from third to seventh years' service, privates, \$17; corporals, \$20; sergeants, \$23; first sergeants, \$26 per month; from seventh to eleventh year, privates, \$19; corporals, \$22; sergeants, \$25; first sergeants, \$28 per month; from eleventh to fifteenth years' service, privates, \$21; corporals, \$24; sergeants, \$27, and first sergeants \$30 per month, and for subsequent service the same. All staff sergeants and hospital stewards the same as first sergeants. This scale of pay would mark well the several classes, and remunerate each according to value of service.

The pay of officers should be uniform for all arms of the service, with due allowance for horses and horse equipments for mounted officers, say an annual allowance of \$50 for each horse kept by them, not exceeding the regulation allowance, and at present about the following rate of pay: general, \$12,000; lieutenant-general, \$9,000; major-general, \$7,000; brigadier-general, \$5,000; colonels, \$3,000; lieutenant-colonels, \$2,700; majors, \$2,400; captains, \$2,100; first lieutenants, \$1,800; second lieutenants, \$1,500; with \$150 per annum for each five years service as a commissioned officer for all below the grade of a general officer, and the allowances to include the present quarters and fuel in kind, and forage for mounted officers in kind.

It may be said that the marked difference of pay would render the grades more distinct, and the Army more aristocratic in tone; but when the necessities of each grade are taken into account it will be seen that none have an income sufficient to live ostentatiously, while the difference in income, when discounted by difference in age and responsibility, will not be found too great. Take, for instance, a graduate, a second lieutenant from 21 to 25, first lieutenant from 25 to 30; captain from 30 to 45; major from 45 to 52; lieutenant-colonel from 52 to 60; then a colonel under the present infantry organization, the above will be about the scale of rank compared with age. The first lieutenant would most likely have a family, the captain a family with additions, and the field officer numerous responsibilities, which taken into consideration lessens the apparent difference of means. While the just responsibilities to the service in each grade would be proportional to rank, the principle of increased compensation to advancement in the profession would be fairly maintained.

As to the amount of pay which the Army should receive, there must be many opinions, of course; but after nearly nine years in the service, I am satisfied that, to have an intelligent and efficient Army, the enlisted men should receive pay and allowances equal to the wages of average mechanics, and the commissioned officers salaries equal to the average income of professional men in civil life. Counting 250 days' work per year at \$2 per day for an average mechanic give \$500, with probable loss from sickness; the average pay of the soldier, including allowances, \$400 per year, with no loss from sickness, would about equal the average mechanic. The pay of officers will soon be entirely inadequate, and the scale proposed will be seen to be quite within the bounds of the average income of professional men in civil life—when the cost of expensive uniforms and of a

change of stations once a year are taken into account. The present pay, reduced to a gold basis, is 35 per cent. less for officers than in 1860. It is hoped that Army officers will place the question of pay so impartially before the country that tax-payers may uphold their representatives in voting a proper compensation. X.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF UPTON'S TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 2d inst., I noticed a criticism by "Atlanta," on the new Army tactics, in which I cannot concur. In compiling those tactics, General Upton's idea was to secure simplicity and brevity and facility of movement, and to adopt a system that would be equally adapted to the drill-ground and the battlefield—in other words, that the soldier should be taught the same manoeuvres on the drill-ground that he will have to execute on the battlefield.

This was not the case in Casey's Tactics. For instance: In the change of direction of a column (company) by platoon on a campaign or battlefield, who ever saw or heard of the captain going, or sending a man to place himself at the point of change of direction, etc.? and many other things that are not practicable in active service. Now General Upton has done away with those unnecessary rules, and without the sacrifice of precision. "Atlanta" quotes from the decision of the board as follows: "2d. The readiness with which the principles may be acquired by new troops, abbreviating materially the time required to fit them for the field, and practically extending the effective term of service of the soldier;" and remarks—"This, I am confident, is an error of the board," and I do not see how any one practically acquainted with both systems of tactics "can endorse this statement." In the first place, Upton has reduced the number of pages in the school of the company to twenty-nine pages, while Casey has eighty-two pages. Other things being equal, I suppose "Atlanta" will admit that one can learn twenty-nine pages quicker than he can eighty-two pages. The question is then, which is the simplest? Upton's system is based on a front of four men as a unit. Teach a squad of four men to march and wheel by the touch of the elbow, and they have learned the fundamental principles of this system. Almost all the other movements are only combinations of these. If a squad of four men can wheel about separately, why can they not as easily when united with a company? What is simpler than this? And yet, when the soldier has learned this he has learned nearly all. The only difficult movement is when the left four consists of but two files. Yet, I have never found it difficult to make this intelligible to soldiers of ordinary intelligence, or to make them execute it with all necessary exactness. But I never saw a full company execute the facings according to Casey without making mistakes. The men would get into their places in some way, but not correctly; nor could they explain how they came there. Of course, I mean the less intelligent men. Now, instead of this, how simple it is to wheel by fours into column, and how pretty and exact the movement when executed by well-drilled soldiers!

It has been my fortune to have been associated with officers who have given these tactics careful study, and there was not much disagreement among them as to their interpretation. When differences did occur, they were generally reconciled by a still more careful perusal. "Atlanta" objects to the change of commands. No doubt, he had to guard against giving the command "shoulder arms," instead of "carry arms." So did we all for awhile, but that required a very slight effort. It is the same with the change in the other commands.

I fancy that "Atlanta" has been so long accustomed to give Casey's commands, that it is the force of habit that makes him give the command march when he ought not to, and omit it when he ought to give it. If he had never studied tactics, could he not as easily have learned to say, "forward, guide right," as to say, "forward march, guide right," or "forward, guide right, march?" It is not, then, that Upton's commands are more difficult, but that they require us to change our old habits. For his commands are considerably abbreviated.

I cannot agree with "Atlanta," that dispensing with manoeuvres by the rear rank is an objection. It is, in my judgment, one of the most important changes. The habitual movements of a command, even by Casey, are with the front rank in front, and the exception when faced by the rear rank. It was always an awkward movement, and attended with considerable confusion, because it was outside of the habitual mode of manoeuvring. Now the principle of Casey's tactics was that there was a fixed right and left to a command, and that all manoeuvres should conform to it. The deviations from it (if I may call them deviations) were movements by the rear rank and by inversion, which were always regarded as difficult, and to be avoided when possible before the enemy. All his movements revert back to the original order.

Upton has no fixed right or left. According to his system, a command can be faced one way as well as another, always preserving the front rank in front. The actual right is always the right, and this is done without any movement by inversion, notwithstanding "Atlanta's" assertion to the contrary. Let us see how this is. According to Casey, inversions were by sub-divisions, and they were fixed to sub-divisions; and this was necessary, because he had a fixed right and left. When a company is wheeled about by fours, of course the fours, with respect to each other, are in inverse order, but the principle is not recognized, because there is no fixed right or left. If "Atlanta" thinks that multiplies inversions, how much more would they be multiplied by facing by the rear rank, when each man would be by inverse order.

"Atlanta" asks, "Can four men wheel in less time than a man can face?"

In this question, he assumes that there is only one kind of column, and that a column of four—and that, at a halt. I assert that a column of four, on the march, can wheel into line as quickly as a command marching by the flank (according to Casey) can come into line, and a much prettier movement.

But let us go a little further. Which is the best movement, Casey's "by company into line," or Upton's "left front into line?" But where does Casey provide for a movement like Upton's, right front into line? Nowhere. Again, which is the shortest and simplest, Casey's on the right by file into line, or Upton's simple fours right? Be candid, "Atlanta," and answer these questions. But in battalion movements the advantages are still greater.

In a battalion column, the movement left front into line is executed by the companies marching in a straight line to their places in line of battle. Casey requires the column to close in mass, and then deploy; here are two movements, and they require the companies to march over the two sides of the triangle. How is this, "Atlanta," are the two sides of a triangle shorter than the remaining side? If so, it is on a different system of geometry from any I am acquainted with. Suppose you wish to execute the movement, right front into line, according to Upton; this is done without recognizing the principle of inversion, and is as easily done as the left front into line. But, according to Casey, the column must close in mass, and then deploy by inversion. The idea that a set of fours would be more easily disarranged in battle than the twos in Casey, I think is not correct. The formation by fours is so simple that no man who had been drilled any length of time could fail to come into line, even if they had not counted fours. But the mixing up of the front and rear ranks, according to Casey, was very difficult without having time to count off.

I have not space to review the skirmish drill. But I regard it as a really important improvement. There is not a single movement laid down in this drill that would not come into practice in actual battle.

The charge that there is a want of precision in the new tactics is not well founded. Upton has made plain many things that were left in doubt by Casey. The new tactics are so precise as to indicate the position of guides to a certainty, while the old tactics did not.

For instance, in forming line of battle, Upton has the guides face each other when the formation is central, and to the right or left according as the formation is to the right or left. Casey left this in doubt in the central formation. For you can find nowhere in his tactics where he says they shall face each other. When a guide inverts his pace, Upton says the hand is to be to the right. Casey is silent. And many other things of a similar nature which I need not enumerate. I only mention these to show that the new tactics are more precise, although so greatly abbreviated.

I do not claim that Upton's tactics are perfect, but I do claim that they are so great an improvement on any former system, that the Army and the country are under a great obligation to the author for his successful labors. I doubt not changes will suggest themselves to General Upton, who is amply able to revise his work.

DELTA.

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1868.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the JOURNAL of the 25th ultimo, your correspondent "Common Sense," says, "Preserving the number of engineer officers in the proportion that our war experience, and the experience of the English navy has shown to be proper, we should have more than five hundred engineer officers; of whom one hundred and five should be chief engineers; either the number of engineer officers should be increased to this figure, or the number of officers of the line should be reduced to the proportion of eight to each five engineers."

Now, how in the name of "common sense"—by what process of arithmetic does he arrive at such a result? It is not, let me tell him, "a recognized fact that the number of officers in the several corps is properly adjusted by comparison with the number of officers of the line," or, that the relative proportions of the grades in any corps, staff, or line, is at present equitably adjusted. There is room for improvement in all grades and corps. Nor do we find the relative proportions of line and engineer officers in the English navy which he assumes. The last English navy list I have at hand to refer to, is for January, 1867. Probably the relative proportions of the officers have not changed much since, and it will do for my purpose. On that register there are on the active list, 95 flag-officers, 297 captains, 400 commanders, 742 lieutenants, and 761 others—above the rank of ensign in our Navy—in all 2,295. While the only engineer officers on the list, are 18 inspectors of machinery and 228 chief-engineers—241 in all—one in nine instead of five in eight. The same list exhibits 556 vessels of war, principally steamers, and 170 steam gunboats—total, 726 in commission, exclusive of sailing ships not in commission, and hulks in harbor service. The U. S. Navy has not one-third the number of steam vessels that the English navy has—nor one sixth the number in commission—yet the English list contains but 241 engineer officers, while we have at this time on our list, assuming the chief of the bureau's figures, 434; and Mr. Pike's bill after abolishing the grade of third-assistant, proposes 250 as the permanent number. Let us increase inducements for real talent and intelligence to enter our Navy, but decrease the number of officers afloat, and thus subvert the interests of the Navy and the corps.

HANDSPIKE.

COMPANY F, Twentieth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay from St. Joseph, La., to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of the regiment.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant A. Tracy Lee, Fifth Artillery, has been relieved from duty with Company I, Fourth Cavalry, and ordered to report to his proper station without delay.

BREVET Major George Williams, aide-de-camp, will, upon his arrival at Portland, Oregon, relieve Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, acting assistant inspector-general, of the duties of assistant adjutant-general.

FIRST Lieutenant Clarence E. Nesmith, regimental commissary of subsistence, Sixth Cavalry, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of depot and issuing commissary of subsistence at Austin, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Fred H. Beecher, has been relieved from duty with Company K, Third U. S. Infantry, and will report in person to Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Department of Missouri, for instructions.

In addition to duties as post quartermaster and commissary at Jackson, Miss., First Lieutenant J. R. Hynes, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been ordered to take charge of the Mississippi penitentiary, as military superintendent.

SECOND Lieutenant William H. French, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, having reported in compliance with orders, has been assigned to duty as assistant to the judge-advocate at Headquarters Fourth Military District.

BREVET Captain T. W. Custer, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty with the detachment of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry at that post.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, captain Fortieth U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, first lieutenant First Artillery, aides-de-camp, accompany Major-General Sheridan to Fort Hays, Kansas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon E. S. Umbstaetter, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas, for assignment to duty at the Camp on the Little Arkansas.

BREVET Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, major Tenth Cavalry, acting inspector-general, has been ordered to proceed to Topeka, Kansas, under special instructions from Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Department of Missouri.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon C. B. Braman, U. S. Army, has been relieved from the operations of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 49, current series, from Headquarters District of Louisiana, and is assigned to duty at the post of Baton Rouge, La.

FIRST Lieutenant J. D. Graham, Second Cavalry, aide-de-camp, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District, and will report in person to Major-General Hancock, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic, at Washington, D. C.

FIRST Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer District of Louisiana, for the purpose of escorting prisoners to Galveston, Texas, upon the completion of which duty he will rejoin his proper station.

BREVET Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant First Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District. Permission to delay compliance with this order for twenty days has been granted him.

MAJOR Frank North, commanding Battalion Pawnee scouts, will with one company of his command, report to Brevet Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, commanding at Fort McPherson, Neb. The remaining company will be reported to Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Potter, commanding at Fort Sedgwick, C. T.

THE following is a transcript from the register of officers at Headquarters Fifth Military District for the week ending May 10, 1868: John N. Coe, lieutenant Twentieth Infantry; J. M. Lee, lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; F. T. Bennett, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; C. Bacon, Jr., assistant surgeon U. S. A.

BREVET Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth Cavalry, on the 16th inst., assumed the duties of superintendent of Cavalry Recruiting Service and the command of the Cavalry Depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., vice Brevet Brigadier-General William N. Grier, colonel Third Cavalry, ordered to his regiment.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in compliance with Special Orders No. 12, current series, Headquarters of the Army, has been assigned to duty as special inspector in the Quartermaster's Department.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosse, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with instructions from the surgeon-general of the Army, will proceed without delay to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding general and chief medical officer sub-district of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant John N. Coe, regimental quartermaster, Twentieth Infantry, in addition to his other duties, has been ordered to relieve Captain Wm. Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry, from duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in connection with cemetery operations, at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, La. Captain Fletcher will assume command of his company.

In compliance with instructions from Headquarters Fifth Military District, Acting Assistant Surgeon Orasmus Smith, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the New Orleans post hospital, Greenville, and will proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and report to the commanding officer, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Gess-

ner, U. S. Army, in charge of the post hospital at that place. Acting Assistant Surgeon Gessner, upon being so relieved, will report in person to the medical director Fifth Military District, in New Orleans.

BREVET Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, commanding Fort McPherson, Neb., will assume command of all troops guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, from North Platte bridge to Grand Island station, including the latter, and also Fort Kearney, Neb., and is charged with the protection of the railroad within the limits above prescribed.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Penrose, commissary subsistence, having reported in obedience to Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 52, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., April 30, 1868, is assigned to duty as depot commissary subsistence at Cheyenne, D. T., relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, acting quartermaster, of his duties as acting commissary subsistence, at that depot.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Rudolph Tauszky, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with instructions from the surgeon-general of the Army, will proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post, reporting thence by letter to the chief medical officer District of Texas. Acting Assistant Surgeon Tauszky will report for duty when en route to his station, to Lieutenant G. W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry, in charge of recruits.

A MILITARY Commission, to consist of the following-named officers, was appointed to meet at Fort Richardson, Jacksboro', Texas, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth Cavalry; Captain Thomas A. Tolman, Sixth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, U. S. Army. Second Lieutenant Harrison Holt, Sixth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and assume command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English, major Fifth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel English will, upon being relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, proceed with the headquarters of the Fifth U. S. Infantry to Fort Riley, Kansas, and assume command of that post and of the District of Kansas.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to assemble at Macon, Georgia, on Monday, the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from these headquarters. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton, captain Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Melville A. Cochran, captain Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Charles McC. Lord, Thirty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant James Miller, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Augustine McIntyre, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Ulio, Sixteenth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at Huntsville, Alabama, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 18th inst, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant James E. Morrow, Fifteenth Infantry, and such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Frederick William Coleman, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Irwin W. Potter, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Egbert B. Savage, Thirty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant Frank T. Adams, Thirty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Ballantine, Fifteenth Infantry. Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to assemble at Atlanta, Ga., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 13th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it by orders from Headquarters Third Military District. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, major and quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, captain and commissary subsistence, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Thomas E. Maley, captain Fifth Cavalry; Brevet Major George M. Brayton, captain Thirty-third Infantry. Brevet Major William H. Smyth, captain Sixteenth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the Commission. A subsequent order relieves Brevet Major Smyth from duty as judge-advocate of this Commission, appointing Captain Samuel R. Honey, of the Thirty-third Infantry, in his place.

BREVET Major-General George S. Greene, U. S. V., has been appointed engineer of the Croton Water Works, New York. General Greene was educated at West Point, and graduated second in the class of 1823. He resigned from the Army in 1836, to engage in the profession of civil engineering, in which he has had a very wide field of experience. The opening of the Rebellion found him engineer in charge of Croton Water Works Extension, and of the Croton reservoir in Central Park. In January, 1863, he was appointed colonel of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and was actively engaged in the field from that time until June 23, 1865, with the exception of some months, after a very severe wound received at the fight at Wauhatchie, October 28, 1863. The General is well known by the officers and men of the Twelfth and Twentieth Corps, and now succeeds Mr. Craven as Chief Engineer of the Board. At the close of the war, General Greene was again appointed an engineer by the Croton Board, in which he served as regimental and brigade commander.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Board of Admiralty have put the *Warrior*, the *Bellerophon*, and the *Minotaur* through a course of full speed steam trials extending over six hours for each ship, the run being to Portland and back. The *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that the average speed of the *Warrior*, measured by the relative revolutions of her engines on this occasion and on the measured mile (and they were all but alike on both occasions) was 13.9 knots. The average speed of the *Minotaur*, similarly measured, was 14.1 knots. The *Bellerophon* was tried in the same way and over the same course, and gave an average mean speed of 14.95 knots, continued for the same period—viz, six hours. On the measured mile trial a few days before, she steamed 13.874 knots with 73 revolutions; on the larger run she started with 74 revolutions at eleven o'clock and returned at five o'clock with her engines moving at the same rate, having kept that rate up throughout the trial, and this additional revolution raised the ship's speed to 14 knots, measured by the chart (which does not exclude tidal influences), she made 15 knots, and by the patent log $13\frac{1}{2}$, but the revolutions of the engines are undoubtedly the best test; and by them she steamed 14.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has just been published, which contains Admiral Warden's reports of the trials of the Channel fleet in 1867 with the remarks of Vice-Admiral Robinson, the "controller" of the navy thereon. The observations of the "controller" consist of a critical analysis of the performances of the several ships in the squadron as recorded by Rear-Admiral Warden; but in the detailed reports there are very great discrepancies, which further trials alone can clear away. After the most careful consideration, Admiral Robinson can see no encouragement whatever in these reports to return to the construction of unhandy, long, and comparatively slightly-armored ships; on the contrary, so far as they go, they thoroughly confirm the propriety of the changes that have been made in the forms of ships recently constructed—less length, and greater fighting power combined with handiness, having been secured to them. The engines of the new type alone give cause for dissatisfaction, and they only in some instances, the peculiarities of which are now undergoing the most careful inquiry.

A SAD accident has occurred at Vincennes during the target exercise of the soldiers forming part of the camp of Saint Maur. A spectator placed at the line of distance fixed by the authorities at some beyond the range of the fire was struck by a Chassepot bullet, which passed through his hand and then entered his groin. The new fire-arms, it thus appears, have such a force of projection as to exceed the calculations of the military officers best acquainted with the subject.

In the House of Commons lately, Mr. Percy Wyndham advocated an alteration in the mode of paying well-conducted soldiers and non-commissioned officers, by substituting a system of weekly in lieu of daily payments to those whose previous conduct might warrant the extension of this indulgence. He observed that the large number of men who offered themselves for re-enlistment enabled commanding officers to refuse men who had been guilty of misconduct, so that the ranks were now formed of a class clearly entitled to favorable consideration. He referred to instances at Malta, before Delhi, and in Canada, in which the ordinary rule of payments had been departed from with beneficial results.

THE *Camarade*, of Vienna, publishes a new statistical table of the forces of the great Continental Powers. According to that journal, France has 1,393,000 soldiers, 843,000 men of the active army, and 550,000 in the National Guard Mobile, and this total might easily be increased by 300,000 men. The Confederation of Northern Germany might raise a permanent army of 1,428,000 men, including the contingents, supplementary corps, and landwehr of the Southern States subjected by treaties, offensive and defensive, to the military direction of Prussia. Italy has 500,000 soldiers. The effective of the Russian troops is 1,466,000 men; namely, 837,000 field troops, with the military districts of the Caucasus, 410,000 in other localities, and 239,000 irregular; the total might be easily augmented to 1,800,000. The above named journal concludes that Austria, to be on a level with other governments and protect her own territories, ought to maintain, as a minimum, an active army of 800,000 combatants, 53,000 men on her military frontiers, and a landwehr of 200,000.

BREVET Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, on the 30th ult., assumed command of Fort Craig, New Mexico.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

The office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been removed to Rooms 14 and 15, on another floor of the same building.

ANOTHER COMPARISON.

THE dock trial of the *Ammonoosuc's* machinery has, according to a published statement, been "wonderfully successful," everything working to a charm. The engines have stretched hemp with vigor and persistency "for one hundred consecutive hours, without alteration or interruption of speed," and hence it is concluded that "it is evident this can be relied upon as its uniform results." We may presume, therefore, that it will not be found necessary to send the ship to sea, in order to determine her efficiency. And, by the way, the same gratifying result seems to attend all dock races, so that it may be questioned whether, if the sole object be to give satisfaction to the designer, these trials should not be allowed to supersede the old-fashioned test of the practical trip to sea in heavy weather.

The enthusiastic account goes on to say that "the immense propeller lashed the water like the tail of some infuriated leviathan stranded in shoal water;" but we are reluctantly forced to waive rhetoric in behalf of mechanics. The representative of the designer (who is the well-known chief of the Steam Bureau) is reported to have declared that "with forty tons of coal in twenty-four hours she will average thirteen knots an hour, at which rate she carries sufficient coal for twenty days' supply." This is one of those statements, we fear, which stand better before Members of Congress than before anybody who has some glimmering of the elementary principles of steam navigation. Let us examine it for a moment.

Forty tons a day is 3,733 pounds an hour, a consumption which, in the cog-wheel machinery of the *Ammonoosuc*, will give not over 1,200 horse power. This power, according to the published statistics of the trial of the *Wampanoag*, a sister ship (and a finer model at that), would give just about ten and a half knots. Ten and a half knots instead of thirteen! So much for the prediction of this engineering luminary.

Next we are told—"at the rate of thirteen knots she carries sufficient coal for twenty days' supply." Let us see how this is. As with forty tons a day she can only make ten and a half knots, to make thirteen knots will evidently require a consumption of just about seventy-six tons a day. And, as the bunkers only hold about seven hundred tons, it is clear that the *Ammonoosuc* can only carry between nine and ten days' supply in making thirteen knots. Now, as all this result is predicated on a trial in dead-smooth water, it is tolerably clear that this curious engine of war, built for a cruising ship, and to prey on the enemy's commerce, could not carry coal enough to steam across the Atlantic at the low speed of thirteen knots an hour—unless, like the *Wampanoag*, she should wait until she had "a fresh breeze abaft the beam."

While this trial has been going on, on this side

of the Atlantic, another trial of naval machinery has been going on on the other side—not a dock trial, however, and with the knots made not in hemp but on the sea. This was the sea trial of the *Bellerophon's* machinery. This ship ran out to sea, to try her engines, which averaged over 6,200 horse power, and made 73.8 revolutions of her screw per minute. Yet her engines are of the ordinary direct-acting type so generally used. Though the machinery of the *Ammonoosuc* interposes no less than eighteen cog-wheels in order to run the screw at high speed, neither she nor any other engine of her type has ever yet made more than sixty-four revolutions of the screw. And yet here, in the *Bellerophon*, is a pair of engines of the ordinary type, plain as a pike-staff, with no such engineering monstrosities as cog-wheels, but laying directly hold of the screw, and turning it at the average rate of 73.8 revolutions.

Again, while the *Bellerophon's* engines averaged over 6,200 horse power in a sea trial, neither the *Ammonoosuc* nor the *Wampanoag* have ever obtained 4,000. Nevertheless, with this enormous difference in result, the *Ammonoosuc's* machinery weighs just about 1,200 tons, and the *Bellerophon's* weighs only 850!

We might go on with the comparison in other points, as, for instance, that the space occupied by the machinery which in the *Bellerophon* produces 6,200 horse power is only about half of that occupied by the machinery which in the *Wampanoag* produces less than 4,000. But we will let the comparison stand as it is.

And now let us add one word regarding all this abominable machinery, which has been hoisted into the Navy by the Steam Bureau. It was never pretended that it would not work at all, but that its weight, its space, and its clumsiness of execution would ruin the fleet for war purposes. Yet here is the sort of language we find in public prints:

Like that of the *Wampanoag*, the design of all this machinery, boilers, etc., is the work of BENJ. F. ISHERWOOD, Esq., Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, and despite the predictions of failure with which the public press has teemed ever since they were first projected, he has been successful.

Successful! If it be a success to have such machinery work at all, then the word may be applied, though it was only after months of tinkering that the *Wampanoag* could be made to "function" at all. But that sort of success by which, in the words of a sarcastic engineering authority across the water, "Mr. ISHERWOOD has sacrificed every necessary quality in a sea-going ship, and has sent a cargo of machinery of the most inefficient description afloat"—such "success" is very much like what ordinary people call *failure*.

In last March we published a copy of the pay bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. SCHENCK. In the original draft of this bill, retired officers were exempted from the provisions of the section giving an increase of pay on account of length of service, which was a manifest injustice, although unintentionally done. With the exception of retired officers who object to the bill only on account of its discrimination against them, we believe Mr. SCHENCK's scheme is almost universally approved by the officers of the Army, who would be glad to see the bill become a law.

We publish elsewhere several communications viewing this subject in a humorous as well as a sober light, which we commend to the attention of our readers. The present increase in the pay of officers will cease on the 1st of next July, and as we have not yet returned to a specie basis and are not likely to for some time to come, it is important that this increase or its equivalent should be continued. At present the pay of the enlisted men is not properly graded, and the scale needs to be re-adjusted, so that those who have the most responsibility, and are required to know the most, should receive the largest compensation. All this Mr. SCHENCK's bill proposes to remedy, providing, moreover, that the entire Army shall be paid every month instead of once every two months, or in some cases six months, as is now the case. Officers of the line of the Army generally prefer the salary system of payment to the one now in vogue, and we hope soon to see Mr. SCHENCK's bill, with a few modifications, pressed to a successful issue in both houses of Congress.

A BIT OF HISTORY REVIVED.

It is well known, we presume, to all our readers, that the late elections in General CANBY'S district were not based, as are so many political contests in the North, upon the issue of impartial suffrage, as that measure was advocated, especially in South Carolina, by all parties. It so happened, therefore, that the "Richland Democratic Club" of Columbia, S. C., passed, during the late campaign, a set of resolutions to the effect that "the political affiliation of the negroes with the Conservatives of the country, furnishes the only hope to their [the negroes'] race;" that "preference shall be given in employing colored mechanics, etc., to members of the Democratic Club;" and finally that "a series of semi-monthly lectures for the benefit of the colored members of the Democratic Clubs of Columbia be delivered, for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the day." At this same meeting, General WADE HAMPTON made a brief speech, which took a position so extraordinary regarding the effect of the Confederate surrenders, that we suggest that, if it be needful to enlighten the colored members of his club on some points it may be well for somebody to enlighten the white members on others. WADE HAMPTON said:

I claim that we have rights in the Union; and that when we laid down our arms it was with the understanding that we were to be readmitted to the Union with all our rights, dignity and equalities unimpaired. Mr. LINCOLN so declared, and Mr. SEWARD so stated in his foreign dispatches. I was willing to see the Union restored, and that when our States were restored, our people would endeavor to forgive, if not forget, the past.

Pray, where and when was that understanding had? We have searched diligently and cannot find it. It is "not so nominated in the bond." If it be "when we laid down our arms," that must mean at Appomattox Court-house. But no such terms were given there. The words were, "each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside." Well, then, perhaps the "understanding" was had at JOHNSTON'S surrender at Durham's station? Or at TAYLOR'S at Citronelle? Or at KIRBY SMITH'S at Baton Rouge? No, at none of them. These capitulations were all made on the precise condition, and that alone, already quoted as established by General GRANT. Nor was there ever a single stipulation or "understanding" when WADE HAMPTON or anybody else "laid down his arms," regarding admission to the Union.

On the contrary, when SHERMAN made his first memorandum of agreement with JOHNSTON, it was rejected by President JOHNSON, on the ground that it dealt with States, and not with surrendered individuals. What were its terms? The second provided that the Confederate armies then in existence should be "disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals." The third provided for "the recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments," and for the submission to the Supreme Court of the rival pretensions of "conflicting State governments which have resulted from the war." The fifth declared that "the people and inhabitants of all States were to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively." Each and all of these terms were rejected instantly by President JOHNSON and his cabinet, as announced by the Secretary of War, for nine distinct reasons, whereof, one was that the agreement "undertook to re-establish Rebel State governments that had been overthrown."

The speech of WADE HAMPTON is apparently based on the assumption that the general spirit of this formal agreement which was rejected, was adopted as an "understanding"—an assumption at once as baseless and preposterous as it is fitted to dim the glory of our arms. Whenever we see this attempt to tarnish the lustre of our triumph, in the name of our brave soldiers we protest against it; and we never allow it to go unanswered. The only terms our armies ever granted to the armies they subjugated were given to individuals; and these were accorded not because the armies

hemmed about by GRANT and SHERMAN could not have been ground to powder, but because our American code of morals has never sanctioned shedding the blood of brave men on a pretence of covering personal reputation, after the principle at stake has been lost. We dealt with individuals, because they were then, and had been, in spite of their own conceited notions of independence, subject, like the rest of us, to our common country. As for the States which had seceded, from the hour when they seceded they were never treated as States by the United States, and never will be, or can be till the crack of doom.

We advocate strongly the immediate organization of the people of the districts at the South under State governments, substantially like those of the West and East; we think this has already been too long delayed; we believe that the South ought long ago to have been divided, like the North, into free and happy and prosperous States, admitted by Congress into the Union on equal terms with the present States, and governed by rulers of their own choosing, instead of by the bayonet. But we do not believe that, for this purpose, it is necessary to assume what is historically without foundation, namely, that, when the insurgents laid down their arms, it was on any "understanding" that the States which went out of the Union should be "re-admitted with rights and dignity unimpaired." Congress ought in all generosity to enable the people of the South to have forthwith every political privilege that other people in the Union have; but the old State governments, in the language of the law, "do not exist." They are not the subjects of resurrection. They are by seven years too musty.

A MAJORITY of the House Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of paying for Alaska, a minority in favor of rescinding the bargain. The latter base their action on the ground that the trade does not pay; and, as Russia was aware that the House must ratify it, so far it is only a proposal to buy, so that we can back out "with honor" and with our \$7,200,000 in gold in our pockets.

When the Alaska business was first proposed, we doubted whether it was as great a chance for a land speculation as some people imagined. We did not darkly suspect the fish or furs, the harbors, the whales, the walrus. But we did doubt the roses and posies, the waving wheat, the nodding and beckoning fields of golden grain, the exhaustless caverns of coal, the silver and gold peeping coyly above the ground, the luxurious climate with its tropical languor. We are not now, therefore, surprised to find that the minority report is based on the late scientific exploration, sent out expressly to find out what we had got for our money. Captain HOWARD, the commander of the Alaska expedition, tells us substantially that there is no weather to speak of in Alaska—nothing but drizzle. His expedition often tried to "obtain the temperature of the earth three feet below the surface, but never penetrated a foot before the hole was filled with water." Even the furs, we are told, are giving out, and there is no coal, no cereals, no silver, no gold. All this is well enough as information, but we respectfully suggest that it comes too late. The time for investigation was before the ratification of the treaty of purchase. The proper time, of course, was before Mr. SEWARD made proposals for purchase. A man generally looks at a horse or a jack-knife which he knows nothing about, before he makes an offer—unless, indeed, as in Mr. SEWARD'S case, he pays with other people's money. But, when that gentleman's bargain was brought before the Senate, it acted, we are to suppose, with due consideration. And even if it did not, we hold that the country should be bound by the treaty. Russia did not obtain money under false pretences. She said nothing of dates or daisies.

It is more important than any money involved that foreign nations should not be subjected, in dealing with our Government, to the disgraceful want of harmony in its various branches which has so justly vexed our own people. If the Senate of the United States, after an elaborate discussion and examination of this absolutely non-partisan ques-

tion, cannot come to a proper conclusion about it, who can? The Russian flag has been hauled down, and our own run up at New Archangel. The Russian troops have been sent back to St. Petersburg, and our own sent forward from San Francisco. Large expenses in establishing new garrisons have been incurred. Hundreds of people have emigrated to Sitka. The whole business of transfer has been formally concluded. It would be ridiculous, and expose us to well-deserved contempt as a nation to "go back" upon the bargain for a petty ten millions. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the money will be paid at once, without more chaffering.

WHEN the present United States Infantry Tactics—URTON'S—were adopted for the use of the the Army and Militia, we expressed ourselves in favor of them as an improvement on any system previously in use in this country, and a further examination has shown no just reason for modifying the opinion then expressed. It is not, of course, to be supposed that no fault could be found with system, or that no omissions had been made in publishing it; but we firmly believe that URTON'S system is well adapted for the manœuvring of troops in the field as well as on the more peaceful drill-ground. The abolition of movements by inversion, as well as the rejection of a fixed right and left was deemed a decided advantage, and the experience of a majority of the officers of the Army supports this view. We desire to afford our readers an opportunity of discussing the merits and demerits of every measure which concerns the interest of any branch of the service, but we do not feel called upon to answer every communication we publish which expresses views which differ from our own.

In the early part of this month we published a letter in which the writer criticised many of URTON'S movements, but our correspondent "Delta," elsewhere in this issue more than answers every point that was then raised. Although many modifications may in time suggest themselves to General URTON we believe that it will be a long time before the system of fours upon which his tactics are based is materially changed or discarded.

THE Senate has done nothing about Army and Navy matters during the week. The House authorized the Secretary of War to sell at public auction the site of Fort Covington, consisting of 23½ acres, on the Patuxent River. The Secretary of the Interior was asked for information as to whether any of those connected with the Indian Commission have received commissioners' mileage and salary, apart from what they were entitled to as officers regularly in the employ of the Government. The Secretary of the Navy was called upon, for, and furnished copy of the correspondence in reference to the sale of the two iron-clads, *Onetota* and *Catawba*. The Committee on Public Lands made an adverse report on a bill repealing the law which requires "land grant railroad companies" to carry troops and property of the United States free of charge. A bill was introduced and referred, to establish telegraphic communication between military posts, and for the construction of a telegraphic line to Puget Sound. An octogenarian case, the claim of the heirs of Gideon Walker, of Indiana, for services in the Army, from 1792 to 1795, was advocated by several of the Indiana members, but was laid on the table. A resolution was introduced and referred, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain David McDougal, of the United States Navy.

BREVET Major-General E. R. Canby, commanding the Second Military District, has issued the following order:

All elections for officers of any railroad company in which the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina possesses any interest, whether by reason of having subscribed to the capital stock, or having guaranteed the payment of securities, or arising in any other manner whatever, or in which any of the officers are elected by directors appointed by the Governor, or chosen by the Legislature, are hereby suspended until after the government of such State shall have been fully organized under the Constitution approved by the Congress of the United States.

LIEUTENANT Henry Sweeney Fifteenth U. S. Infantry having reported to the assistant commissioner, for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Alabama, has been assigned to duty and been announced as sub-assistant commissioner for the sub-district of Tusculum, comprised of the counties of Lauderdale, Colbert, Franklin, Marion and Jones.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

London Army and Navy Gazette, May 2, 1868.

THE expedition to Abyssinia has been conceived, conducted, and terminated in a manner calculated to sustain, if not to exalt, our military reputation. It had been so often repeated that England must blunder through a first campaign, that men had come to believe it, not only in this country, but on the Continent. Basing their vaticinations on preconceived ideas, our public writers, with a few striking exceptions, assumed that the first year would be wasted; that Sir Robert Napier would not out-manceuvre the rains; that he would be caught by the elements, *flagrante delicto*, in the Abyssinian highlands; that he might preserve a half-starved and more than decimated host alive, but that at any rate, a second and more formidable expedition would have to be dispatched, at immense cost, in order to extricate him, and finish the work. At first we were told that the force would be arrested by worms, wild beasts, rocks, the absence of food and water; and when all the prophecies were disproved by fact, the multitude of wisacres took refuge in the rains. When the plateau was reached with safety and success, ignorant alarmists dilated on the impossibility of moving and feeding 10,000 troops and 30,000 camp followers, the prevailing idea being that Sir Robert would move all his host in one compact column. Now every one professes to be astounded at the ease and speed with which the enterprise has been conducted to a brilliant termination. The later criticisms are, really, on a par with the earlier, and each rests on a misconception of the facts. The expedition was never so chimerical as the critics asserted; nor has it been so facile as they now pretend. Sir Robert Napier had to solve a problem, partly political, mainly military. He understood it in the right sense from the outset, and he apportioned means to ends with admirable sagacity. The task in hand required him to execute a difficult piece of work in a given time. He had to create a base of operations on the coast, discover a practicable route into the interior, make good his hold upon the mountain range, secure possession of a line of operations, establish up to a certain point a solid line of communications, and then launch a movable column upon the objective point—Magdala. Simultaneously it was his business to conciliate the natives—this he did by paying his way—and conciliate the local chiefs, an end attained by truthful, manly, and masterly diplomacy. He had to be prepared for opposition, but at the same time it was his duty to prevent any outbreak of hostility. In order to accomplish all these objects, a considerable force, well supplied, and a full treasury were needed. Penny-wisdom in Abyssinia would have been pound-folly. Count Bismark understood the case exactly, and showed that he did so, when he said to a travelling Englishman that we ought to lose few lives, but that we were bound to spend freely. The outcry against the magnitude of the expedition has been proved to have been idle, ignorant carping. The result shows that Sir Robert nicely calculated the means required, that he ensured success by the scale on which he framed the army, and by the exquisite skill with which he directed its application.

As we pointed out last week, the later operations of the force give Sir Robert a high place among distinguished commanders. His operations, as far as Deldel, could be foreseen, because that is the sole practicable pass into the Magdala country by the Antalo line. From Deldel, however, his course was uncertain, because no one not on the spot knew whether the direct march upon the Bashilo was practicable or not. Now, it was to ascertain this, and secure the aid of the Prince of Lasta, that Mr. Munzinger was sent southward, and it was from his explorations, aided by the brother of the Wagshum, that Sir Robert acquired a knowledge of the practicability of the march through Wadela. He, therefore, crossed the Tacaze near its source, moved southwest upon Betcher, or Beit-Hor, and, as we pointed out, seized the road, by means of which Theodore himself had advanced to Magdala. It has been said, and with much truth, that Sir Robert's march is analogous to Napoleon's movement over the Alps, and his onset upon the communications of Melas as far as Marengo. In fact, by this strategic move, Sir Robert penned Theodore in Magdala, and cut him off from every region which it is possible to suppose might have been available. We have no details of the passage of the Bashilo, nor do we know whether that was the battlefield of the 10th, or whether Theodore allowed his foe to cross the profound ravine unmolested, and gave battle on the hills around Aroje. But we do know that the result of an encounter, wherever it occurred, was prompt defeat; that Sir Robert summoned Theodore to surrender himself, as well as the prisoners; that he did give up the captives, and that, finding his own army broken, discouraged and deserting, he retired into Magdala. We know, also, that twenty-four hours were granted as a period of grace, and that, as the King did not surrender, his mountain fortress was stormed under cover of a bombardment from all the guns possessed by the invaders. By-and-by we shall learn how Theodore died, and obtain details, indeed, of the closing incidents of the campaign.

The expedition is a triumph of organization and administrative ability. It has proved to the world that we have still generals who can plan, officers who can execute, soldiers who can march. Sir Robert has already testified to the general good conduct of the troops, and we may be sure it has been good, since no correspondent has declaimed, as yet, against the army. No outrages have been committed against person or property, facts which speak loudly for the discipline of the troops. The routes traversed have been singularly trying, yet only one instance of grumbling has been recorded, and no instance of failure. The native Indian troops, especially the Beloochees and Sind Horse, have done most excellent service. In the cutting down of followers, preparatory to the march, the Sind Horse, who find themselves in everything, had to sacrifice a great deal, yet they did so with a good grace, and the Sillidar system stood the

strongest test it is possible to apply. All ranks of the army, European and native, may be proud of their share in an expedition yielding no "loot," and demanding mainly the less showy military qualities. Sir Robert Napier himself has now consolidated that high opinion of his abilities which competent judges always entertained. He amply deserves any reward which it is in the power of the Crown and the Parliament to bestow.

The public ought also to be well satisfied. The five millions spent on the expedition will have been well laid out. At a time when our power was doubted in some quarters, we have shown that the arm of the British Empire is still potent, able to stretch afar, and strike hard. If our influence was trembling in Egypt, it is now secure. All powers whom it may concern have been duly notified that we should exert ten times the energy, ten times the force, and spend if need be, ten times the money, to preserve the independence of the Suez route to the east. Throughout two continents, Asia and Africa, it has been proclaimed by deeds that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity. The story of Theodore's fall will be told in every gathering on both sides of the Red Sea for years. If Englishmen were respected before, they will be doubly respected now. Nor is it alone the power we have exerted which will tell. We have given a new guarantee for our good faith. We avowed that our war was to liberate prisoners; we have liberated them, and we withdraw. The French Emperor sent his troops to Mexico under false pretences, kept them there against the national will, and withdrew before a whisper of the United States. We openly announced the purport of our enterprise, and, executing it, we have kept our word. From the day when the news of the fall of Magdala and the return of the British army were notified, we took a higher place in the world's opinion. Therefore we say that the army has reason to be proud of its arduous services, that the nation is proud of them, though the butcher's bill is small, and that every Briton should rejoice that his national reputation has not only been vindicated, but enhanced by the Abyssinian expedition.

REMINISCENCES OF NEW YORK INDIANS.

From the Binghamton Republican.

In our issue of April 28th, we gave an account of some human bones that were found the day previous by workmen employed in digging a cellar on the premises of Mr. Pugsley, north of the railroad. Since the publication of that account, portions of two other skeletons have been found by the same workmen a few feet from the spot where the first were discovered.

These remains, like the others, are in a very good state of preservation. Among the bones found are some of the small ones of the feet of each, which in both instances occupied such a position as to indicate that the persons, whoever they may have been, were buried in a sitting position, with their heads inclining to the east.

The custom that generally prevailed among the aborigines of America was to bury their dead in a sitting posture. This was the practice of the Onondaga and Onondaga tribes, which, before the white man ventured into this locality, held, in undisputed possession, all this section of country, and they continued to hold the land for many years after settlement was made here, until they were gradually forced to yield to the superior prowess of the white man. And for a long time after this power to possess the land had been taken away, they made annual hunting visits to the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, bringing their furs and such game as they did not want for their own use to Binghamton (then Chenango Point) for sale to the settlers.

We are indebted to George Park, Esq., residing on Water street, for a good deal of valuable information in regard to these tribes. Mr. Park came to Binghamton, or rather Chenango Point, as early as 1810, at which time the Onondagas and the Oneidas frequented this section. The two tribes at this time were friendly to the white people and to each other, and generally hunted together. Mr. Park often hunted with them, and consequently learned much of their habits and customs.

The Oneida Indians, according to Mr. Park's description, were very generally short and thick set, with small, jet black eyes, and very dark skin.

The Onondagas, on the contrary, were men of very large stature, nearly all of them being over six feet in height. Their complexion was not so dark as that of the Oneidas, while the shape of the head indicated greater mental capacity. A peculiar feature of the head was the unusual prominence of the cranium at the point known as the crown of the head. This feature was noticeable in nearly all of the Onondagas, and as this prominence exists in the skull found on Mr. Pugsley's premises, there is no reasonable doubt but that it is part of the remains of an Onondaga Indian. Mr. Park says that these Indians always buried their dead near some large stream, on what is commonly known as the "second level," or that portion of land immediately above reach of high water.

The Onondagas had no regular burying-ground near this place, although those who died here were buried here. At one time and another, for a great many years past, skeletons have been found in this same neighborhood in which these last were found. When the canal was building one or two were found; and a few years after, at a point a little east of north of the depot, a skeleton was found in a sitting posture, surrounded in a circle by the charred remains of wood, indicative that the person had been burned—whether before or after death can of course only be conjectured. Mr. Park described the manner in which the Onondagas disposed of their dead. A hole as nearly round as might be, about the size of an ordinary barrel, was dug to the depth of not far from four feet. The dead Indian was then placed in a sitting posture, and his legs drawn as closely as possible to the body; his elbows were then rested upon his knees, and his hands so extended as to embrace the face. In this position the body was placed in the grave.

It was also their custom to bury with the person some of the articles that they had used while living. For instance a bow and arrow, a tomahawk, flint and tinder, and other necessities to insure his safe passage to the abode of the Great Spirit; but for fear these might fail, they almost always buried with the dead man a supply of provisions. This custom was also very prevalent among the Indian tribes who formerly occupied Pennsylvania and Ohio.

It is the opinion of Mr. Park that the Indians ceased to bury their dead in this locality as early probably as 1790, a few years subsequent to the massacre at Wyoming.

During Mr. Park's acquaintance with the Onondagas he became very intimate with an old Indian of the name of Abraham Antonio. Antonio, who was at this time about 80 years old, entertained a very high regard for Mr. Park, and explained to him everything of interest. In describing this Indian, Mr. Park remarked that although considerably bent with age, his height was over six feet, and his physical strength was still very great. His head Mr. Park considered the best developed he had ever seen among the Indians—rather narrow between the temples, but with the high forehead and other prominent points peculiar to this tribe fully developed. This man removed to Onondaga county, where he was afterward was executed for shooting and killing a person with whom he had an altercation.

In the village of Castle Creek, in this county, are still to be seen the remains of an old Indian fort or castle, once occupied by these tribes, and the present village, it is supposed, derived its name from this circumstance. The remnant of these people still claim that they hold the title to the particular locality of the fortress or castle—that it was not included in the purchase when all this portion of the country was bought from them. We do not know how this may be, but it is very certain that they will never have possession of it again. They are fast passing away. A few years more and all who now remain will have gone to the "happy hunting grounds." Who then will write the sad story of "the last of the Onondagas?"

THIRTY-NINTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following is a roster of officers of the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Headquarters, Ship Island, Miss.:

COLONEL.—Joseph A. Mower, brevet major-general, Ship Island, Miss., commanding regiment and post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Frank Wheaton, brevet major-general, New York City, member of Retiring Board.

MAJOR.—Zenus R. Bliss, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Jackson, La., commanding post.

ADJUTANT.—Luke O'Reilly, brevet captain, Ship Island, Miss., on duty with regiment and adjutant post of Ship Island.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER.—H. B. Quimby, Ship Island, Miss., on duty with regiment, and post quartermaster and commissary.

CHAPLAIN.—D. Eglington Barr, Ship Island, Miss., on duty with regiment.

CAPTAINS.—D. T. Kirby, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Pike, La., commanding Company A and post; De los A. Ward, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Company E; Thomas H. Reeves, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Jonesboro', Tenn. (B), on leave of absence; Gaines Lawson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Pike, La., commanding Company C; Richard Robins, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Company H; Frank T. Bennett, Fort Jackson, La., commanding Company F; Emil Adam, Fort St. Philip, La., commanding Company D; James F. Randlett, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Company I; John M. Hamilton, Fort Pike, La., commanding Company K; Lucius H. Warren, New Orleans, La. (G), on detached service, acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—B. B. Keeler, brevet major, New Orleans, La., on detached service, acting assistant inspector-general District of Louisiana; George Baldey, New Orleans, La., on detached service, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general District of Louisiana; William McElroy, Fort St. Philip, La., on duty with Company I; William Hoelke, New Orleans, La., on detached service, in charge engineer office headquarters Fifth Military District; Jesse M. Lee, Fort Jackson, La., on duty with Company F; Archibald Bogle, Fort Pike, La., on duty with Company K; M. L. Courtney, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Company E; George E. Ford, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Company B; Cyrus N. Gray, Fort St. Philip, La., commanding Company G; Charles L. Cooper, New Orleans, La., on detached service, acting assistant adjutant-general Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Emmet Crawford, Ship Island, Miss., on duty with Company H; George S. Grimes, Ship Island, Miss., on duty with Company I; Jonathan B. Hanson, Fort Pike, La., on duty with Company A; Gustave Magnitsky, Fort Pike, La., on duty with Company C; Henry P. Ritzius, Fort Jackson, La. (B), on duty with Company G; Samuel K. Thompson, Ship Island, Miss., commanding Military Prison.

THE following orders have been issued from Headquarters Department of the Platte, Brevet Major-General Augur, commanding.

Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, captain Company L, Second U. S. Cavalry, will, with his company, proceed with the least practicable delay, to the frontier settlements on the Little Blue river, and carry out the verbal instructions for his conduct while in that vicinity, already given him by the brevet major-general commanding.

COMPANY E, Twentieth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay from Richmond, La., to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of the regiment.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 11.—Gunner George L. Albro, to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

MAY 12.—Commander William Gibson, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

MAY 12.—Commander William C. West, from duty as naval storekeeper at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 13.—Commander Ralph Chandler, from command of the *Don*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. F. McCrea, from duty on board the *Canadaigua*, and granted leave of absence.

Ensign James A. Chesley, from duty on board the *Don*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby, from duty on board the *Don*, and ordered to settle his account.

RESIGNED.

MAY 11.—Surgeon A. B. Judson.

MAY 15.—Assistant Surgeon W. F. Terry.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

MAY 12.—Acting Master R. E. Anson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered north.

MAY 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, Acting Ensign H. C. Whitmore, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Owens, Acting First Assistant Engineer J. C. Cree, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Schwartz, from duty on board the *Don*, and granted leave for discharge.

DISCHARGED.

MAY 9.—Acting Master Jacob Barrow, to take effect on the 31st inst.

MAY 14.—Acting Ensign A. F. H. West, Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. Buckman, R. K. Morrison, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Silvers.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

MAY 13.—Mate Charles A. Peacock.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns L. A. Cornthwait, J. T. Bowling, from May 12th, and D. W. Andrews, from May 13th.

Mates, John McManus, from May 12th; F. B. Atkinson, from May 13th, and F. W. Turner, from May 16th.

Acting First Assistant Engineers W. A. Phillips and M. S. Tombohn, from May 11th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Bennet Jones, from May 11th, and Jacob Veitinger, from May 16th.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 16, 1868:

Daniel B. Ridgely, commodore, May 5th, at Philadelphia.

Henry Simpson, boatswain's mate (*Sealar*), May 6th, on board merchant ship *William Cummings*, at sea.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

INFANTRY.

Company D, Ninth Infantry, from Camp Mojave, A. T., to Angel Island, Cal., April 17, 1868. Ordered.

Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from Jackson, Miss., to Natchez, Miss., April 20, 1868. Ordered.

Company B, Thirty-second Infantry, from Camp Grant, A. T., to Camp Goodwin, A. T., March 20, 1868.

Company E, Thirty-second Infantry, from Camp Wallen, A. T., to Camp Lowell, A. T., March 21, 1868.

Company H, Thirty-second Infantry, from Camp Goodwin, A. T., to Camp Grant, A. T., March 21, 1868.

CAVALRY.

Company D, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Boise, I. T., to Camp Halleck, Nev., April 18, 1868. This company was ordered to Camp McDermitt, Nev., February 3, 1868.

Company M, Eighth Cavalry, will remain at Camp McDermitt, Nev., and not proceed to Camp Halleck, Nev., as ordered February 3, 1868.

Company E, Eighth Cavalry, from Drum Barracks, Cal., to Camp Mojave, A. T., April 17, 1868. Ordered.

ARTILLERY.

Company F, Second Artillery, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Kenay, A. T., April 17, 1868. Ordered.

Company I, Third Artillery, from Fort Constitution, N. H., to Fort Warren, Mass., May 8, 1868. Ordered.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

MAY 15TH.

ARMY.

Adams, Wirt, General.
Alexander, Alex., Colonel.
Bisland, T. S., Colonel.
Broatch, J. W., Captain.
Brown, S. L., General.
Dandy, Geo. B., Bvt. Brig.-Gen.
Hays, H. B., Colonel (2).
Hewitt, Thomas W., Hospital Steward.

Loring, W. W., General.
Meyer, J. R., Captain.
Mullen, B. F., General.
Robinson, C. B., Colonel.
Stevens, C. C., Colonel.
Temple, Captain.
Togilardi, Colonel.
Trenton, J. H. F., Colonel.
Wright, H. G., General.

MAY 17TH.

ARMY.

Bagdon, J. O., Captain.
Bayard, Wm. A., General.
Beaver, J. A., General.
Bridge, M., Colonel.
Dandy, G. B., General.
Elliot, McE., General.
Faircloth, F. M., Captain.
Harris, Thos., General.
Johnson, Sam. M., Colonel.
Kelley, H., Colonel.

Kidder, W. L., Colonel.
Laurence, J. C., Captain.
Murphy, J. McLeod, Colonel.
Richardson, R. V., General.
Stets, A., Captain.
Stevens, C. C., Colonel.
Temple, Captain.
Williams, Samuel, Captain.
Wilson, S., Captain.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—The parade called for in General Orders No. 6, paragraph 1, from headquarters of this brigade, May 5, 1868, has been postponed until the 2d day of June.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 18, 1868. }

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending May 16th:

SIXTH DIVISION.

Roger W. Pease, surgeon, with rank from May 23, 1867, original vacancy.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Staff appointments, with rank from May 8th, vice former staff officers relieved by resignation of General Smith.

William J. Irwin, assistant adjutant-general.

Henry J. Foster, inspector, late assistant adjutant-general Eleventh brigade, vice Haskell, resigned.

Richard F. Butt, engineer, reappointed.

George H. Fisher, judge-advocate.

Alexander Cochran, surgeon, reappointed.

Joseph C. Harding, ordnance officer.

Frederick Scholes, quartermaster.

Darwin R. James, commissary of subsistence.

M. Henry Moody, aide-de-camp, with rank of captain.

Foster M. Rhodes, aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Almar P. Webster, major, with rank from April 22d, vice James M. Lake, deceased.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

David E. Austin, colonel, with rank from May 9th, vice J. V. Meserole, promoted brigadier-general Eleventh brigade.

Isaac J. Geery, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from May 9th, vice D. E. Austin, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ramer V. Egbert, first lieutenant with rank from April 25th, vice Frank L. Benjamin, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Daniel O'Neill, captain, with rank from April 27th, vice F. G. Maloney, promoted.

Francis A. Madden, first lieutenant, with rank from April 27th, vice J. H. Woodbury, deceased.

Charles B. Campbell, second lieutenant, with rank from April 27th, vice F. A. Madden, promoted.

Charles P. Ayres, adjutant, with rank from May 11th, vice A. J. Hatch, promoted captain.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 16th:

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
First Lieutenant William Bechteln, May 16th.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Colonel Wm. S. Carr, full discharge, May 16th.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Captain Wm. G. Burnett, May 14th.

Eighty-seventh Regiment.
Captain Samuel E. Brown, May 16th.

Quartermaster F. B. Kirley, May 14th.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Last week we gave a partial list of the probable members of the staff of this brigade. The following is a complete list of the staff officers appointed by Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole commanding the brigade.

William J. Irwin, assistant adjutant-general, Henry J. Foster, brigade inspector, Alexander Cochran, surgeon, Richard F. Butt, engineer, George H. Fisher, judge-advocate, Frederick Scholes, quartermaster, Joseph C. Harding, ordnance officer, Darwin R. James, commissary of subsistence, Aides, M. Henry Moody (captain), Foster M. Rhodes (first lieutenant).

Major Irwin was appointed assistant adjutant-general on account of his long and intimate military association with General Meserole, not because the general found any fault with Major Foster, who remains on the staff as inspector. Major Irwin was formerly adjutant and finally lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh regiment. The engineer and surgeon of the new staff were originally appointed members of the brigade staff by Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith. The brigade quartermaster was formerly the quartermaster of the Forty-seventh regiment, and the ordnance officer was formerly a captain in that regiment. The commissary of subsistence was formerly a member of the Seventh regiment, and the aides-de-camp are members of the Twenty-third regiment.

Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole entered the National Guard in 1855 as a member of Company D, Seventh regiment, and remained with the regiment until June, 1862, accompanying the Seventh in the campaign in 1861. While a member of the Seventh regiment, he participated in the organization of the Forty-seventh regiment, and was elected captain of Company A in January, 1862, being promoted to the colonelcy in March of the same year, although he did duty in the Seventh regiment until he had completed his term of service in the ranks. The Forty-seventh was mustered into the United States service in 1862 and 1863, Colonel Meserole being in command on both of these campaigns.

THIRD BRIGADE.—The several regiments of this brigade will parade in full fatigue uniform, for practice in evolutions of the brigade, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June next, on Tompkins square. Brigade line will be formed at 3 o'clock p. m. Regimental field and staff officers mounted. Brigade staff, mounted, will report at headquarters at 2 o'clock p. m.

Commandants of regiments will make requisition on the commissary-general for a sufficient number of percussion caps to allow twenty-five rounds to each member of the rank and file, and will also direct their respective adjutants to be prepared to report to the assistant adjutant-general the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians present on parade.

Commandants of regiments who have not made returns as required by paragraph 668, G. R. (blanks for which purpose have been forwarded to them), are directed to forward such returns to brigade headquarters by the 22d inst.

The attention of commandants of regiments is called to paragraph 495, G. R., and, in accordance with its requirements, they will forward, previous to the 29th inst., a roster, embracing a correct return of the names, rank, and residences of all officers and non-commissioned staff officers of their respective commands.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilcox has issued the following order: This regiment will parade, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Tompkins square, Friday, May 22d. Roll-call of companies, at armory, 2:45 o'clock p. m. Field (mounted) and staff will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff and field music, to the adjutant, at three o'clock. The anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war will be duly celebrated at the

armory, on the evening of May 27th. Tickets will be distributed to the command by the commandants of the several companies. All members appearing in uniform will be admitted without tickets.

Resignations.—The resignations of the following officers having been accepted at general headquarters, they are honorably discharged the State service: Captain, Eugene Durain; Lieutenant J. J. Knipe.

Promotions and Appointments.—The following officers have been elected and appointed to the positions named: Arthur Blaney, captain, vice Durain, resigned; E. H. Andrews, first lieutenant, vice Van Alst, resigned; G. W. J. Coles, second lieutenant, vice Blaney, promoted; T. J. Robertson, second lieutenant, vice Knipe, resigned; Oscar J. Schlesinger, ordnance sergeant, vice Close, promoted.

COMPANY E, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This company lost one of its most active members on Friday of last week by the sudden death of Private Chas. L. Meyers. Private Meyers paraded with the company on the occasion of the drill on Thursday, the 14th instant, and went to his office on the morning of the 15th; but, feeling indisposed, he returned to his home early in the day, and died half an hour after reaching it, of disease of the heart. His funeral took place on Monday, the 18th instant, from his late residence in Ludlow street, and was attended by the members of the company, in citizens' dress and white gloves; by the Mariners' Lodge, F. and A. M.; and the U. S. Lodge of I. O. of O. F. Among the officers who attended the funeral, and followed the remains to the ferry, were Brevet Major-General Abram Duryee, Ex-Captain Spaight, Ex-Lieutenant McGregor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, Captain S. Oscar Ryder, and Lieutenants Barrett and Tibbals. Private Meyers was quite an unassuming gentleman, but faithfully attended to his duty as a soldier, and was always on hand whenever the company assembled for drill, or any other military purpose. His surviving comrades will do well to emulate his faithfulness in the performance of duty.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Brevet Major-General Jourdan has issued the following order: This command will parade in full fatigue uniform, armed and equipped, for the purposes of field exercise, drill and instruction, at the Capitoline Grounds, on Thursday, the 28th inst. The Adjutant's call will be beaten at 9 o'clock a. m., precisely. Line will be formed on Monroe place, right resting on Clark street.

The field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel, at regimental headquarters, at 8:30 a. m. The non-commissioned staff, band, and field music, will report to the adjutant at the same hour and place. The attention of company commanders is respectfully directed to paragraph 5, General Orders No. 8, series of 1867.

The following resignation, promotions, and discharges are announced for the information of this command:

Resigned.—Captain Edward Taylor, chaplain. Resignation accepted May 2, 1868.

Promotions.—Sergeant William I. Brooks, Company B, to be second lieutenant same company, vice Dusenberry, resigned; Private William H. Van Brunt, Company D, to be second lieutenant same company, vice Winsor, resigned.

Honorably Discharged.—Privates Henry E. Walters and Edmon Tyler, Company D, and Privates Alexander Spence, James S. Baker, Gilbert L. Whiting, and James A. Ayres, Company G, whose terms of service have expired.

Discharged.—Privates James R. Lancaster, Company B, and William H. Hopkins, Company I, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Dishonorably Discharged.—Color Sergeant Benjamin Lawrence for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty. Privates Jas. Brody, James Smith, William Vanderveer, and Thomas H. Lewis, Company A, for gross neglect of duty, and non-payment of dues and fines.

A Court-martial for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in the Thirteenth regiment, N. G., will convene at the regimental headquarters, at the City Armory, on Friday, June 5th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—In obedience to paragraph 1, General Orders No. 6, current series, from brigade headquarters, this regiment will assemble in full-dress, field and staff mounted, on Saturday, May 30, 1868. Assembly will be beaten at 12:30 p. m. First sergeant's call at 12:45 p. m. Adjutant's call at 1 p. m. Line will be formed in Fourteenth street, facing south, in the following order: H, F, E, C, A, B, G, I. The non-commissioned staff, field music and band will report to the adjutant in the large drill room at 12:30 p. m.

The commanding officers of Companies H, F, E, A, B, D, G and I will detail one corporal each for the color guard, and of Companies B and C, one corporal each as markers. Details will report to the adjutant in the large drill room at 12:30 p. m.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BATCHELLER.—We published last week an order from Albany transferring the duties of the inspector-general to the adjutant-general. We learn that this transfer was made at the suggestion of Brigadier-General George S. Batcheller, the inspector-general, who, on the 18th ult., tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st day of June. The following is a copy of the letter of General Batcheller tendering his resignation:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 18, 1868. }

To His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Governor: The organization of the National Guard having been perfected to the standard required by law, and the exigencies of the militia service justifying a reduction of the military establishment, I am convinced that the duties pertaining to the office of inspector-general may properly be performed by the adjutant-general.

The demands of private business also require a large portion of my time and attention. I therefore respectfully resign the office of inspector-general of the State of New York.

In order that I may properly close the unfinished business of the office, I desire this resignation to take effect on the 1st day of June proximo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. BATCHELLER.

General Batcheller retires from office, after having performed his duties in a satisfactory manner for over three years, with the regard of the National Guard, whose friend he has always shown himself. Under the general's supervision there has been an inspection of the entire military force of the State each year, of which full and accurate returns have been made. General Batcheller resides in Saratoga County, which he at one time represented in the Assembly. We wish the general, in civil pursuits, that success which has always attended the performance of his official duties.

DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the Tompkins square parade ground on Thursday afternoon, the 14th instant. The regiment formed at the armory at half-past four, and marched at once to the parade ground, which was in excellent condition for manoeuvres. Colonel Emmons Clark

was in command, and the regiment paraded ten companies of twenty files each in fatigue uniform. The following is a list of the movements executed:

1. To march by the flank (955).
2. Column of fours on the left close column by division (1157).
3. Deployment of column in mass (1201).
4. To play the battalion into close column by division on fifth division left in front (1131).
5. Deployment of column in mass (1212).
6. To march in line of battle (891).
7. To march in retreat in line of battle (909).
8. To halt the battalion (920).
9. Captains rectify the alignment (924).
10. General alignment (925).
11. Passage of obstacles (5d, 4th, 7th and 8th companies) (946).
12. To break into column of fours from the right, to march to the left (955).
13. Column of fours left, front into line (986).
14. To break from the right by company, to march to the left (1030).
15. To march in column at full distance (1055).
16. Change of direction in column at full distance (1060).
17. To halt the column (1067).
18. Column at full distance to the left into line of battle (1069).
19. To break by company to the right into column (1091).
20. Column at full distance left front into line of battle (1099).
21. To break to the rear by the right into column (1021).
22. Right front into line, face to the rear (1110).
23. Change front forward on right company (1330).
24. To break to the rear by the right into column (1021).
25. To close the column on the rear-most company (1280).
26. To form divisions (1301).
27. To take distance (1297).
28. To break from column of division in column by company (1318).
29. To form divisions (1311).
30. To close column in mass (1280).
31. To march in column in mass (1167).
32. To change direction on the march (1178).
33. The same at halt (1189).
34. To march in column of fours from close column by division (1159).
35. To advance by the flank of companies (1350).
36. To reform the line (1357).
37. To play the battalion into double column at half distance (1250).
38. To form square (1307).
39. To face square (1391).
40. Deployment of double column to right or left (1249).
41. Oblique square (1377).
42. Square forward on the centre (1382).
43. Deployment of double column to the front (1245).
44. To form the battalion from double ranks into single ranks (1415).
45. To form double ranks (1413).
46. Battalion in column in double ranks, to form single rank (1421).
47. To form double ranks (1454).

The drill was a very good one and fully up to the standard of the regiment, the men standing steady and the distances being well preserved. One or two mistakes in the movements of companies occurred, but these were the result of a failure to hear the word of command on account of the wind. The non-commissioned officers of some of the companies did not appear to take as much interest in the drill as they should, and consequently stood about in a listless attitude whenever the line halted, instead of preserving a soldierly and erect bearing. Non-commissioned officers must remember to set a proper example to men in this particular as well as all others. The advancing and retreating in line of battle were well done. After the advance in line the fours were wheeled about and the line halted, when we noticed that the captain of the fifth company very properly stepped out to his place, being the only one to do so, although subsequently the other captains took their places. The general rule governing such cases is, that the captains come out when the colors and guides are in their positions in line of battle.

After the cautionary command for the execution of one of the movements, the colonel noticed that the guides were out of line, and he gave the command "guides cover" without countermanding the previous order. This caused a little confusion.

However, as we have already said, the drill was a very good one, and we apprehend that the regiment which it is said proposes to challenge the Seventh to a competitive drill, will have to do remarkably well if it expects to excel that regiment in either battalion movements or the manual. We are not at present at liberty to mention who are to be the challengers, but we hope to be able to do so before long, unless the matter has been reconsidered.

BATTERY K, FIRST ARTILLERY.—A mounted drill of this battery, under the command of Captain Heubner, took place at Tompkins square on Tuesday afternoon, officers and men wearing the full dress uniform of the United States Light Artillery. Battery K is the youngest organization in the regiment, but has made a determined effort to excel, and has made much progress within the past year. As a matter of course, the horses of the caissons and limbers were decidedly green, and their drivers were not all of them used to their duties. The battery made a good appearance, but, as a general thing, there was too much delay between the movements, and they were not executed with sufficient celerity. The non-commissioned officers of the battery did not attend to their duties as they should. We watched the first sergeant for a considerable time, during which he did nothing but sit still with his hand on his hip; as soon as the firing commenced, his horse becoming restive, he went to the rear. The firing was good, but had a most demoralizing effect upon the horses, especially those attached to the limbers. It was laughable to see the men running after the limbers for blank caissons, while the teams were moving about much as they pleased. However, there are so many men and bipeds who cannot stand fire, that we are not surprised that green horses are made a little restive by the smell of gunpowder. The drill was witnessed by Brigadier-General Burger and staff, Colonel Teller, Adjutant Wright, and the regimental staff in uniform, and by many other officers in citizens' clothes. It is highly creditable for a National Guard battery to be able to drill mounted at all, and especially when, as in the present case, the chief fault is slowness. This is the second light battery drill that has taken place at Tompkins square this year, and was very creditable to the youngest battery of artillery in the First division.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Three battalion drills of this regiment have taken place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, during the past ten days, viz: on Tuesday evening, the 12th; Friday evening, the 15th, and Monday evening, the 18th. Lieutenant-Colonel De Courcy was in command on the evening of the last drill, and Major O'Shaughnessy and Adjutant Rich were also present, the number at the drill being about 150 all told. Some of the men wore the gray and some the blue uniform, and the line, therefore, had a somewhat piebald appearance. All the men should be compelled to appear in the same dress, as a sufficient time has elapsed since the adoption of the gray to enable them all to furnish themselves with the new uniforms. It is a little strange that so few regiments can correctly execute the simple movement "by the right of companies to rear into column," but it is, nevertheless, so, and the Second is no exception to the general rule. The company commanders did not appear to understand their positions, and, consequently, the movement was badly bungled. Any regiment which cannot perform this movement correctly, can hardly be said to be well drilled. We noticed that several of the company commanders were very nervous, especially the officer commanding the second company. In the latter part of the evening Major O'Shaughnessy took command of the battalion, and exercised it in a few movements. The Major's voice is rather weak, and he will need considerable practice before he can expect to be heard the length of line of an ordinary regiment. Although several of the movements were fairly executed, the drill was not such as we ought to have from the Second.

We have a right to expect much from a veteran regiment like the Second, because many of its officers served during the war, and because Irishmen, of which it is chiefly composed, make excellent

soldiers when they are properly commanded. We should like to speak more favorably of the Second, and shall as soon as we think they deserve it. The Sixty-ninth is doing well, why does the Second lag?

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Colonel Post has issued the following order: The following extract from the report of the Board of Examination is published for the information of all concerned. The report of the board is hereby approved and confirmed, and the board is dissolved.

The successful competitors are: Company A, Sergeant Edward A. Cunningham; Company B, Private Edwin D. McMurray; Company C, Private S. E. Briggs; Company D, Corporal Noel R. Park; Company E, Private J. A. Vose; Company F, Sergeant J. H. Greenfield; Company G, Sergeant Thomas Comiskey; Company H, Corporal Donald Van Seizick; Company I, Private Edgar Luger.

We have prepared and submit the following tabular statement of the (total and) average number of credits received by each competitor:

Company A, Sergeant E. H. Cunningham, 219 9-99; Corporal Castree, 213 18-99; Sergeant Bird, 205 18-99. Company B, Private McMurray, 241 36-99; Private Murley, 236 36-99; Sergeant Pearsall, 220. Company C, Private Briggs, 302 22-99; Sergeant Alexander, 281 11-99; Private Seymour, 274 44-99. Company D, Corporal Park, 245 90-99; Private Wood, 245 18-99; Private Lane, 220 90-99. Company E, Private Vose, 286 11-99; Corporal Abbott, 257 2-99; Corporal Dunning, 245 85-99. Company F, Sergeant Greenfield, 287 22-99; Corporal Hall, 283 33-99; Sergeant DeMull, 244 9-99. Company G, Sergeant Comiskey, 244 9-99; Sergeant Kibbey, 242 27-99; Private Cheitovsk, 240 90-99. Company H, Corporal Van Seizick, 296 11-99; Private Townsend, 245; Corporal Ritchie, 229 22-99. Company I, Private Luger, 286 44-99; Sergeant Snedeker, 252 22-99; Corporal Miller, 208 83-99.

The following men having been expelled from their respective companies for habitual neglect of duty and infraction of the company's by-laws, in conformity with the requirements of section 161 of the Military Code, the action of the companies is hereby approved and confirmed: Privates Charles E. Meech and Edward J. O'Keefe, Company B; and C. T. Barlow, C. L. Booth, J. W. Cruger, H. Dunbar, J. Descaze, P. W. Kopper, G. H. Lawrence, H. C. Mangler, C. H. Swan, A. B. Winant, Company F, are hereby disgracefully dismissed from the National Guard of the State of New York. Their certificates of membership will be surrendered and cancelled, and the commanding officers of the several companies to which they formerly belonged will forthwith hand their names and residences to the Commissioner of Justice.

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of Companies B and F, on their riddance from such drawbacks to their prosperity, and commends to the other companies of the regiment their example in freeing themselves from the contamination of men who are too lazy to attend to their duties and too mean to pay their fines.

The wings of this regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the armory in Fourteenth street as follows: Right—Companies H, F, E, C, I, May 22d; left—Companies A, B, D, G, May 29th. Line will be formed in the above order: Companies F and B bearing the colors on their respective evenings.

Drummers attached to the several companies will report to the drum-major at 7:45 o'clock p. m., on the evenings on which their respective companies drill. Assembly will be beaten at 8 o'clock p. m. First sergeant's call at 8:45 o'clock p. m. Adjutant's call at 8:25 o'clock p. m.

The commanding officers of Companies G and C will detail one corporal and of other companies one private each, for guard. The details will report to their corporals, in the reading room, on their respective evenings, at 6 o'clock.

All persons, except the generals commanding the First division and Fourth brigade and staff, officers in uniform and men in line, will be excluded from the floor of the large drill room on the above evenings; the galleries will be open.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—An election was held in Company H of this regiment on Tuesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of First Lieutenant Joseph A. Wise to the captaincy of Company I of the same command, Major Geo. D. Wolcott, presiding. Second Lieutenant John D. Sypher was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy, and Corporal John N. Higgins was elected second lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant J. D. Sypher. These two officers being gentlemen and good soldiers, besides being "six-footers," Company H can congratulate itself upon being "largely" represented. Private J. E. Lunnio was afterward chosen corporal, vice Higgins promoted. After a good little time among themselves the members separated, evidently well pleased with their evening's work.

This company has recently lost by death one of its members, private Albert S. King, who died some days ago in Florida. The body having been brought North for burial, the company attended the services Thursday afternoon, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where his family resides. Mr. King was a good and valued member, and was much loved by all who knew him.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The full dress parade of this regiment, which will take place next Thursday, will attract considerable attention, as it will be the first occasion upon which the Seventh has appeared in full dress for several years. The roll-call of companies on this occasion will be at 3 o'clock, the line being formed in Lafayette place at half-past three. The line of march will be down Broadway to the City Hall, where the regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at half-past four. From the City Hall the march will be continued up Broadway to Union square, thence up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, then down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and then through Broadway to the armory. The band on this occasion will be doubled, and consist of about one hundred performers. The regiment will undoubtedly make a fine turn out if the day is a favorable one, and the parade will be witnessed by a large number of spectators.

We learn that the project of going to Central Park for a field-day has been abandoned on account of the number of horses which are there training for the races next month. It was feared that the music and firing might interfere with the horses and the drill prevent them from taking their usual exercise on that day. We understand, however, that it is proposed that the regiment should, during the month of June, go to some point in the vicinity of the city for a day's shooting. Yonkers, Tarrytown, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Long Branch, Englewood, Staten Island, and other places have been named and are to be considered by the committee charged with the selection of a place. The locality chosen will be duly announced in these columns as soon as it is decided upon.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel David E. Austen has issued the following order: By virtue of an election, held on the 9th instant, the undersigned hereby assumes command. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Commissioned Staff.—Adjutant, George E. Orion; Commissary of Subsistence, Thomas B. Kniffin; Chaplain, Elbert S. Porter.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, R. P. Lethbridge; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William T. Giles; Commissary-Sergeant, Morton De Nyse; Sergeant Stand Bearers, Emanuel Mendes, John W. Campbell; Hospital Steward, George Wilbur; Right General Guide, Guy F. Gosman; Left General Guide, Charles Bernard.

Non-commissioned staff officers, relieved as such by the above, will report to their respective companies for duty.

We are glad to notice that Colonel Austen has signed the order assuming command himself, so that he is actually the undersigned. We frequently receive orders from officers in which they style themselves the undersigned, although the order does not bear their signature, but only that of their adjutant. We hope in future officers will avoid making this blunder.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Lux, commanding this regiment has issued the following order. In compliance with General Orders Nos. 6 and 7, dated May 5th and 14, 1868, respectively, the different companies of this regiment will parade in full uniform, armed and equipped for exercise in brigade evolutions and review, on Wednesday, June 3, 1868. Regimental line will be formed on Great Jones street, right on Lafayette Place, at 1 o'clock p. m. precisely. Field and staff officers will report mounted to the commandant, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, drum major and band, will report to the adjutant 10 minutes before formation.

The several companies of this regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, for preparatory drill, on Tuesday, May 26, 1868. Line will be formed on Tompkins square, right on Avenue A, at 2½ o'clock, p. m. Field and staff officers will report to the colonel at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff and field music will report to the adjutant 10 minutes before formation.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, will assemble, armed and equipped for instruction drill, on Friday, the 22d inst., at the regimental armory, at 8 p. m.

The following officers will constitute the staff of the colonel: Charles E. Hausman, adjutant; Charles Stea, surgeon; John M. Schaffer, assistant surgeon; Hermana Roche, quartermaster; Chas. Sulzer, assistant quartermaster; Jules Felix, commissary of subsistence; Charles L. Ebert, chaplain, in place of J. L. Wilkins, retired.

It will be seen by the above order that a drill of this regiment will be held next week at Tompkins square. Since assuming command of the Eleventh, Colonel Lux has given much attention and care to its instruction, and we think we may safely say that the regiment is now as proficient in the new tactics as it was in the old.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Brevet Brigadier-General Fowler, colonel of this regiment, issued the following order on the 4th inst.: This regiment will celebrate the anniversary of its departure from Brooklyn, in 1861, and its muster into the service of the United States for the war, by a city parade on the 18th inst.

Regimental line will be formed in Cranberry street, right on Hicks street, at 2½ p. m. The command will parade fully uniformed and equipped.

The commissioned staff will report to the commanding officer, at the regimental armory, at 2 p. m.; non-commissioned staff and band to the adjutant, at the same hour and place.

Company commanders will cause a copy of this order to be served on their commands, and make due return of delinquencies as soon after the parade as practicable.

In accordance with brigade orders, a regimental court-martial, of which Major Henry T. Head is president, will convene at the regimental armory, on Monday, June 1, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment. Delinquencies from the parade hereby ordered will be returned to this court.

Resignation.—First Lieutenant Charles E. Harnaday, D company, April 17, 1868—expiration of term of service.

Discharged.—Sergeant William H. Tompkins, D company—expiration of term of service.

COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT.—This company, Captain H. C. Perley, commanding, has received an invitation from the Union veterans, of Peekskill, N. Y., to visit them on the 5th of June, to participate in the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers buried in that place, who died of wounds received in battle or disease contracted in the field. Several of the former members of Company F, of the Ninth New York Volunteers, are buried in Peekskill, and the company have, consequently, accepted the invitation, and are now making the necessary arrangements.

RECEPTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The tickets are now out for the sixth anniversary reception of the Ninth regiment, which is to be held at the armory, in Twenty-sixth street, on Wednesday evening, May 27th. There will be on this occasion a full dress promenade concert and hop, and a fine time is expected.

SECOND BRIGADE.—A field-day of this brigade, Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding, will be held at Tompkins square, on Thursday, the 11th of June.

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT.—We understand that this command propose visiting Providence, R. I., the latter part of next month. The object of this visit is to pay their respects to Governor Burdette, who commanded the Ninth Corps to which the Ninth New York Volunteers—Hawkins's Zouaves—were attached. Members of the old regiment are invited to participate in the excursion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON FUSILIERS.—This organization celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of their organization on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at its armory, corner of Union and Marshall streets. The arrangements of the affair were in the hands of a committee consisting of Captain T. A. Cranston, Lieutenant J. W. W. Marjoram, Sergeants W. Benson and G. J. Cann, Privates E. G. Brown and Charles H. Lambert. The celebration included a social assembly, which was attended by many of the present and past members, a supper, etc.

The company commenced to assemble shortly after 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock the ladies and gentlemen marched into the main hall to the excellent music of Edmonds's Quadrille Band. This was followed by the Sicilian Circle, and an "order" of eighteen dances (headed by a quadrille—"Welcome to our Eighty-first") was then taken up, interspersed with many fancy dances. The leather sandwich joke was played on several of the members.

After the supper short speeches were made by Captain Cranston, Lieutenant Marjoram and others. Dancing was then resumed and continued until 4 o'clock in the morning. The arrangements were well carried out by the committee, and the celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of this popular company was one of the most pleasant events in its history.

ORDER FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL MESE-
ROLE.HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1868.

General Orders No. 2.

I. By virtue of commission from his Excellency
the Governor of the State, the undersigned hereby
assumes command of the Eleventh brigade N. G. S.
N. Y.II. The following named officers will comprise the
brigade staff: they will be obeyed and respected ac-
cordingly: Major Wm. J. Irwin, assistant adjutant-
general, chief of staff; Major Henry J. Foster, brig-
ade-inspector; Major George H. Fisher, judge-advo-
cate; Major Alexander Cochran, surgeon; Major
Richard F. Butt, engineer; Captain Frederick
Scholtes, quartermaster; Captain Joseph C. Harding,
ordnance officer; Captain Darwin R. James, com-
missary of subsistence; Captain M. Harry Moody,
aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Foster M. Rhodes, aide-
de-camp.III. All orders heretofore issued from headquarters
of this brigade will remain in force until otherwise
ordered.IV. Brigade headquarters are hereby established at
No. 64 Wall street, New York, to which place all
communications will be sent, addressed to the assist-
ant adjutant-general.V. Commandants of regiments, and the command-
ant of the battery, will forward to brigade headquar-
ters, without delay, a complete roster of the commis-
sioned officers of their respective commands.VI. In cases of emergency, the commandant may
be communicated with at his residence, corner of
Belford avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn.J. V. MESSEULE, Brigadier-General.
Official: W. J. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General
and Chief of Staff.COMPANY C, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This
company celebrated the seventh anniversary of its
organization on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst.,
by an entertainment at the armory, in Fourteenth
street, near Sixth avenue. In spite of the miserable,
drizzly rain which was falling, about sixty ladies and
as many more gentlemen made their appearance in
full dress, although if the evening had been a fine one
there would, doubtless, have been four times as many
persons present. The affair was a very select one,
and those that were fortunate enough to be there
were not sorry that they came. The entertainment
consisted of a promenade concert by Dodworth's
band, followed by about nine dances and a supper.Among the guests we noticed Colonel Post, Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Remmy, Commissary Rogers, and
Lieutenant Lord, of the Twenty-second regiment,
and Major Kent, Inspector on General Postley's
staff, Cavalry brigade.Captain Palmer, Lieutenants Topping and Tate,
Sergeants Pearce and Nash, assisted by several
others, were on the committee of arrangement, recep-
tion committee and floor committee. The affair
lasted until a little after 12 o'clock.FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment celebrated
the anniversary of its departure for the seat of war,
and its muster into the service of the United States,
on last Monday, by a parade through the principal
streets of the city of Brooklyn. The regiment formed
at the armory in Cranberry street at half-past two,
and marched thence through Hicks, Clark, Columbia,
Pierpont, Clinton, and Remsen streets to the City
Hall, where it was reviewed by the Mayor and Com-
mon Council.Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Fowler was in com-
mand, and the regiment turned out about two hun-
dred strong. The men made a good appearance, but
we noticed that the number of files in the companies
had not been properly equalized as they should have
been. It may be that they were equal when the line
was formed, and that men had fallen in after the
march was commenced. Men who arrive after the
formation should be compelled to report to the adjut-
ant, and be assigned to companies by him. The re-
view at the City Hall was gone through with in as
good style as was possible under the circumstances.
The City Hall, Brooklyn, is a poor place to have a re-
view, as it is necessary to go up two steps before
arriving before the reviewing officer, and two down
after passing him, while the space at the entrance is
not much larger than is ordinarily required for a col-
umn of fours. It is no wonder that the Brooklyn
regiments are not fond of being reviewed at the City
Hall.After passing in review, the regiment marched to
Washington Park where the ceremony of dress pa-
rade was gone through with; after which, the regiment
returned to the armory and was dismissed.In the evening, Company D gave a hop at the State
Arsenal, which was well attended, and was a very
pleasant affair.DRILL OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This
regiment will assemble for drill and parade, in full pa-
rade, at the armory, on Tuesday, May 26th, at 3
o'clock P. M. First sergeants call at 3:15 precisely.
Members not present at this time will be returned as
absent, and not allowed to parade. The non-commis-
sioned staff band and drum-corp will report to the
adjutant at the same time and place.Commissioned and non-commissioned officers will
assemble at the armory on Saturday, May 23d at 8
o'clock P. M., for inspection in the school of the bat-
talion.

MARRIED.

DEANE — EDWARDS.—At St. Stephen's Church,
Portland, Me., on the 14th inst., by the Rt. Rev.
Bishop Neely, Lieutenant W. W. DEANE, Twelfth U.
S. Infantry, to Miss ABIE M. EDWARDS. No cards.REYNOLDS — HICKLEY.—At Baltimore, Md., on
April 30, 1868, by Father McCarthy, Brevet Lieu-
tenant-Colonel CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, U. S. Army, to
KATE R. HICKLEY.

DIED.

MURRAY.—At Toledo, Ohio, May 18th, ROBERT E.
MURRAY, late U. S. Navy, aged 24 years and 10 mos.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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GEORGE F. GRIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

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from former advertising, offer, as will be
seen in another column, special inducements
to officers in both services to insure with
them. We have before spoken favorably of
this association, and would again commend
it to our readers.A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN ONE OF
the first four regiments of Cavalry, serving in
Texas, wishes to effect a transfer to the Artillery.
Any officer desiring to exchange can address S. G. H.,
Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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AT PAR,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, West, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, East, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already COMPLETED 550 MILES, and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 and 900 Miles will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,500 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars (\$68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car-shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other required rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than \$7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed, a through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

The Earnings from Local or Way Business are now Three Times the Interest on their Bonds.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for \$1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,

AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first instalment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the

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AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
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And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, N. Y.
APRIL 10, 1868.

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- III. JAROCHO LIFE. By Mayne Reid.
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- V. A PROBLEM. By Henry James, Jr. (With an illustration by W. J. Hennessy.)
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In Press and will shortly be Published.

REPORT

TO THE
Government of the United States

ON THE
MUNITIONS OF WAR

EXHIBITED AT THE
Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.

With Elgthy Illustrations.

BY
CHAS. B. NORTON, LATE LIEUT.-COL., U. S. V.,

AND
W. J. VALENTINE, Esq., PRES. OF U. S. COM., 1855,

United States Commissioners.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

NEW YORK:
OFFICE OF ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 PARK ROW.

LONDON:
E. & F. N. SPON, 48 CHANCERY CROSS.

1868.

NOTE.—The importance of the subjects discussed in this Report, and the urgent request of many who are professionally, and otherwise, interested in such matters, have induced the compilers to print a limited number of copies on their own responsibility, authority for this purpose having been received from the Secretary of State.

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Chronic Catarrh usually affects the head, fauces and bronchial tubes. It is invariably caused by humoral or inflammatory blood, by which the mucous membrane is made sore or inflamed, producing a copious effusion of viscid matter. If it be produced by Scrofula in the blood it is almost certain to end in Consumption, unless speedily cured, because it is impossible to entirely prevent the matter from running down the Bronchial into the air vesicles, and such is the excoiorating, or scalding property of the matter, its contact with the delicate linings of the air-cells at once causes irritation, and invites the humoral properties of the blood to deposit therein Tubercles and Ulcers.

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Send for our circular, which gives a full description of these diseases.

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Dr. C. L. Blood,

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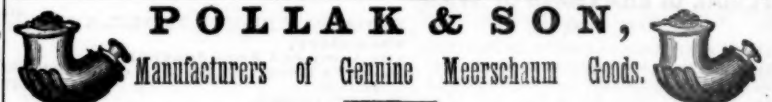
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